

# State Emergency Management Agency

## State Fiscal Year 2008 Annual Report





March 17- May 8, 2008 Flooding Lt Gov Peter Kinder tours with FEMA Director Paulson



Example of road flooding damages.



May 10-11, 2008 Southwest MO tornado Gov Blunt (far right) talks with DHS Chertoff, FEMA Paulson, and a Newton County citizen.



## Mission Statement

The State Emergency Management Agency's (SEMA) Mission according to RSMo Chapter 44.020: "The State Emergency Management Agency is created for "assisting in (the) coordination of national, state, and local activities related to...disaster response, recovery, planning and mitigation" and "This agency shall serve as the statewide coordinator for...the National Flood Insurance Program."

SEMA responds to two types of disasters - natural and manmade. Natural disasters include floods, tornadoes, severe storms, ice and/or snowstorms, fires, as well as earthquakes along the New Madrid Seismic Zone. Manmade disasters, also known as technological emergencies, may include hazardous material incidents, nuclear power plant accidents, other radiological hazards, and terrorism.

## Enabling Legislation

The following state statutes govern SEMA's roles and responsibilities for routine business and disaster response:

- 11 CRS 10-11.010 through 11 CRS 10-11.110
- Missouri Revised Statutes Chapter 44.020

SEMA is responsible for developing the **State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP)**, which includes a **Catastrophic Event (earthquake) Annex**. The SEOP coordinates the actions of Missouri State Departments and Agencies in the event of any emergency requiring the use of State resources and personnel. SEMA planners work with Missouri's State Departments to develop and maintain Department Emergency Operation Plans. Additionally, SEMA planners participate in planning committees associated with agriculture, terrorism, special needs, schools, and pets in disaster issues.

### Photo Information from the Front Cover:

Top row from (Left) March 17-May 9 Flooding SEMA's Operations Floor Manager Tom Mohr (standing) coordinates water rescue requests with the US Coast Guard; (Center) FEMA VII Director Dick Hainje (left) with SEMA Director Ron Reynolds on the SEOC floor; (Right) SEMA's Chuck May and John Hummel participate in Mock Press Conference for the federally graded Callaway Nuclear Power Plant Exercise;

(Large Photograph Below) SEMA Operations Cell staff members Tina Brown and John Campbell (foreground), Dante Gliniecki, Sara Jones, and Bob Bailey (background) during a State Emergency Operations Center activation.

### Table of Contents

From the SEMA Director.....	2
SEMA Organizational Chart.....	3
Federal Disaster Declarations.....	5
Executive Branch.....	9
Administrative & Fiscal Branch.....	10
OA/Information Technology.....	11
Human Services Branch.....	12
Homeland Security Grant Management Branch.....	13
Logistics, Resources, Mitigation & Floodplain Branch.....	16
Missouri Emergency Response Commission.....	20
Operations, Training, Exercise Branch.....	22
Catastrophic Planning Update.....	25
Planning and Disaster Recovery Branch.....	26
SEOC Activation.....	28
Emergency Support Functions.....	29
Disaster Declaration Process.....	32

## **From the Director Ron Reynolds**

I wish to thank all of our State Agency State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) responders, our local emergency management directors, and their elected officials for an outstanding partnership to protect Missouri's citizens. The State Fiscal Year 2008 (July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008) was incredibly fast paced.

This annual report has valuable information on the Federal disaster process, SEMA's operational programs, as well as the state's disaster response.

Looking back just a few of the highlights include:

**Disasters:** Missouri received seven Presidential Disaster Declarations for August 2007 flooding, December 2007 Ice storm, January 2008 tornado, February 2008 Ice Storm, March 17- May 9, 2008 flooding, May 10-11, 2008 Tornadoes, and June 1- August 13, 2008 Flooding



**Catastrophic Planning Initiative:** Three catastrophic planning workshops were held to introduce a template for Local Catastrophic Planning and resource identification. Workshops were held in Region C (St Louis and Eastern Mo), Region E (Southeast Missouri) and Region B (Northeast Missouri) and a state workshop with regional federal counterparts to make sure all levels (local, state, and regional federal) catastrophic would mesh.

**Accreditation:** On November 16, 2007, Missouri received an official letter announcing full accreditation in the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP).

**Hazard Mitigation Projects:** Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation projects focused on community safe rooms, buyouts, and infrastructure projects.

**Homeland Security Grants:** Homeland Security Grants were used to improved the State and local levels capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, or recover from CBRNE, agriculture, and cyber terrorism incidents.

### **Since 1990 SEMA Disaster, Mitigation, Homeland Security Grants Exceeds \$1 Billion**

Since 1990, the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) has successfully administered over \$1 billion in federal post disaster grants and anti-terrorism grants. SEMA has successfully administered 32 Federal Disaster Declarations dating from 1990 totaling over \$733.6 Million, Hazard Mitigation Projects totaling \$175.1 million, and Anti-terrorism federal grants totaling \$280 million since 1999.

How has a small agency of successfully managed the funding - One grant at a time! SEMA has 62 full time employees, 13 Special Assistants who manage and are funded solely with the Homeland Security grants, 11 part time (1,000 hour) employees who completing paperwork for the 13 open public assistance disaster declarations, 7 contractors (earthquake planning, hazard mitigation planning, and homeland security grant analysis), and 4 Office of Administration Information Technology professionals.

**Disaster Funds Exceed \$733.6 million.** Since 1990, SEMA has managed 32 Federal Disaster Declarations. There are 12 flooding, nine tornadoes, six ice storms, three severe weather events, and one each Hurricane Katrina and fire suppression declaration. There are 13 disaster declarations still open.

There are two types of Disaster Declaration. The Individual Assistance Declaration helps citizens and businesses with Small Business Administration (SBA) low interest loans (which are NOT administered by SEMA), housing assistance, and other needs assistance (burials, replacing medicines, etc). The Public Assistance Declaration reimburses local government based on the Federal/State/Local cost share for their emergency protective actions, debris removal, or costs to repair to damaged public property (roads, bridges, public drinking water etc).

**Disaster Mitigation Funding Tops \$175.1 million.** Once a declaration is approved, Hazard Mitigation Grant Funds, computed as a percent of total disaster expenses also become available to reduce future disasters. Missouri receives 5 percent above the normal 15 percent because SEMA developed an "Enhanced" State Mitigation Plan. Other mitigation grants include Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant program, Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant program, Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) grant program, and the Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) grant program.

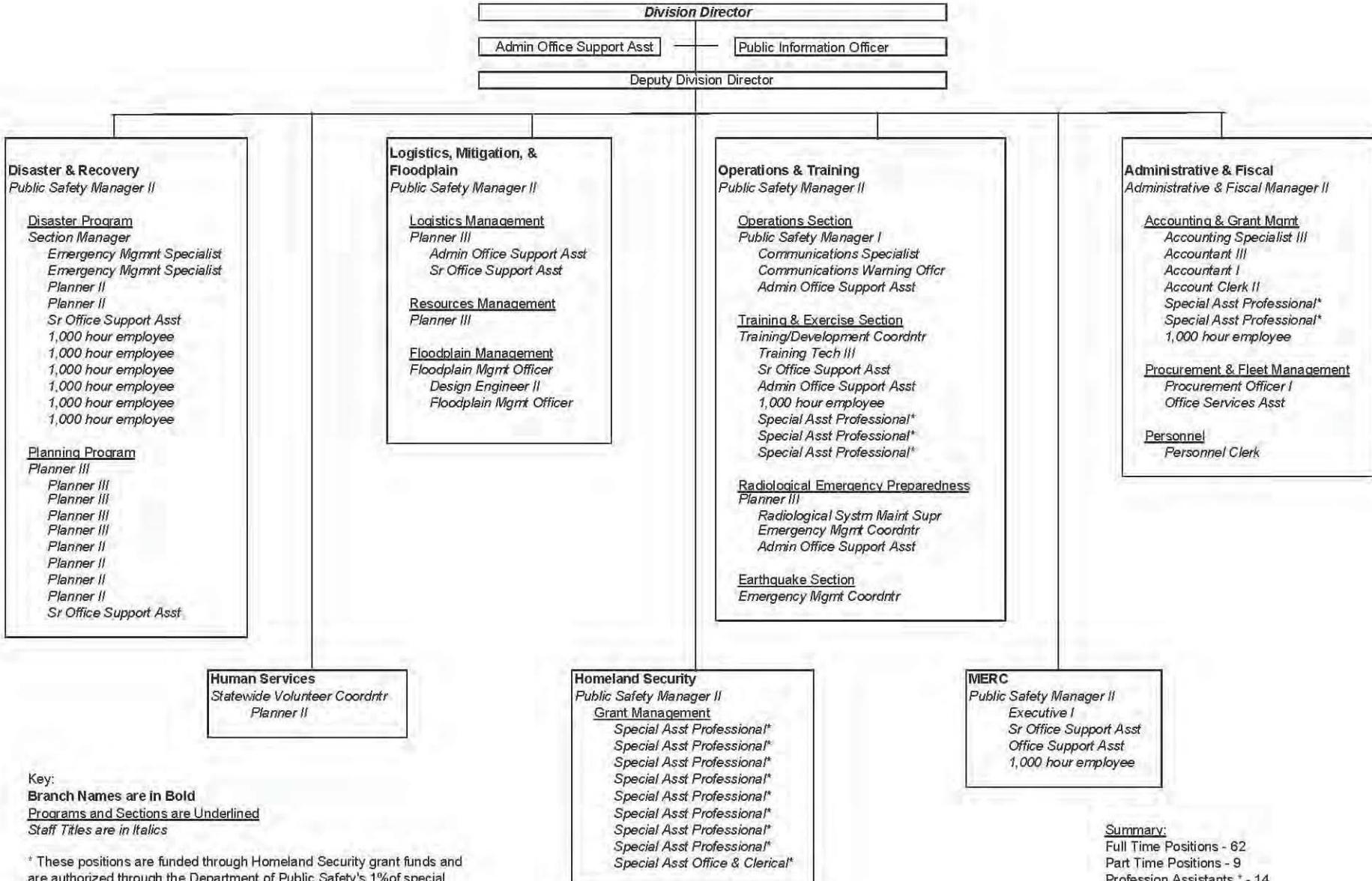
Since 1993, more than 76 of Missouri's communities have acquired 4,046 flood-damaged properties in 104 SEMA voluntary flood buyout projects. Since 2003, SEMA has approved 56 tornado safe rooms for school and communities. Other mitigation projects include replacing low water crossings and bridges, placing electric service lines underground, and developing local government mitigation plans required to receive federal mitigation funding.

**Homeland Security Funds Exceed \$280.3 million.** In 1999, SEMA administered anti-terrorism grants. With current Homeland Security Grant guidelines, SEMA passes 80% of the State's Homeland Security grants must go to local government to support homeland security approved preparedness purchases. Many communities benefited with terrorism planning help, interoperable communications equipment, and personal protective gear for Missouri's first responders – fire, police and ambulance professionals. Homeland security funds support the St. Louis and the Kansas City Urban Area Security Initiatives (UASI). Some of the Homeland Security funds have been used to establish, equip, train and validate the training for Missouri's Regional Homeland Security Rapid Response Teams (HSRRTs). Many communities provide Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training for local disaster operations.

Two years ago, SEMA began using Regionalization to maximize the State's shrinking Homeland Security grants for local governments. The Regions mirror the Missouri State Highway Patrol Troops. Each Region identifies how they wish to spend their homeland security funds i.e. mass care, interoperable communications equipment, agriculture terrorism response, etc. The regional requests are reviewed and approved by the Missouri's Homeland Security Council to make sure the grant funds are spent within the Homeland Security Guidelines on authorized programs.

## SEMA Organizational Chart

For State Fiscal Year 2008



# Federal Disaster Declarations (July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008)

## DR 1728: 7 SWMO Counties Approved for Disaster Public Assistance for August 2007 Flooding



Reynolds County Presiding Commissioner shows the completed disaster bridge mitigation project from the August 2007 floods.



On September 21, Governor Matt Blunt announced President Bush approved his request for a disaster declaration to help seven Southwest Missouri Counties rebuild destroyed public infrastructure from the August severe weather and flash flooding. The Disaster Declaration for Public Assistance is for Dade, Dallas, Greene, Laclede, Lawrence, Polk and Webster Counties.

Blunt requested a Disaster Declaration for Public Assistance for seven Missouri counties as a result of the August

19-21 severe weather and flash flooding in southwest Missouri. Eight to 11 inches of heavy rains caused flash flooding in many Southwest Missouri communities. Preliminary damage assessments conducted by joint federal, state and local teams identified over \$12.6 million in damages to public infrastructure in the seven counties. Earlier in the summer, the counties experienced flooding in June and July 2007.

## EM 3281: State Received Direct Federal Assistance To Respond to Dec 8-15, 2007 Winter Storm



Missouri requested and received an Emergency Declaration for the December 8-15, 2007 winter storm. This allowed the state to request Federal resources such as generators, emergency food, water, and fuel to help communities respond to the ice and winter storm. Joint Federal, State, and Local damage assessments were conducted to gather damage information to individuals, businesses and public property in to support a possible Governor's request for assistance.

## DR 1736: 42 Counties Approved for Disaster Public Assistance for December 2007 Storm



On December 27, 2007, Gov. Matt Blunt announced President Bush approved his request for a Disaster Declaration for Public Assistance for 42 Missouri counties as a result of the winter storms that impacted Missouri communities. Beginning on Dec. 6, two storm impacted the entire state with up to 1-1 ½ inches accumulations of ice. The first system tracked along the U.S. 54 corridor, from Nevada to Central Missouri and eastward to Louisiana. The next day a second system caused a line of freezing rain and sleet to cover Northwest Missouri.

There were four deaths from the storms. Approximately 171,700 Missouri customers are without power statewide. Office of Administration and SEMA logistics located and transported 62 generators (including several National Guard generators) to support local governments to operate critical infrastructure such as water treatment plants, 911 call centers, and shelters for displaced citizens due to the power outages. Local governments, the Missouri Dept of Social Services, and the American Red Cross to set up 77 shelters, and 10 warming centers. The ten

preliminary damage assessment teams identified over \$28.4 million in damages to public infrastructure in the 42 counties.

Public Assistance was approved for Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Audrain, Barton, Benton, Boone, Buchanan, Caldwell, Callaway, Camden, Cedar, Clinton, Cole, Dade, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Hickory, Holt, Jasper, Lincoln, Linn, McDonald, Mercer, Miller, Moniteau, Montgomery, Morgan, Newton, Nodaway, Osage, Pike, Putnam, St Clair, Schuyler, Scotland, Sullivan, Warren, and Worth Counties.

## DR 1742: 9 Counties Approved for Disaster Public Assistance for January 2008 Tornados



On February 5, 2008, Gov. Matt Blunt announced President Bush approved his request for nine Counties for Disaster Public Assistance for the January 7-10, 2008 severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding in Southwest and South Central Missouri. On January 7-10, a series of 34 severe storms and tornadoes swept across Missouri causing two deaths, and more than 30 injuries. Approximately 6,000 customers were without power. Tornadoes, high winds, and flooding caused significant damages to primary residences, businesses, and public infrastructure throughout the affected area. Joint damage assessment teams identified 435 primary residences were impacted by the disaster event. The Governor's request

identified over \$8.2 million in damages to roads, bridges and infrastructure in the nine counties.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) denied Blunt's request for an Individual Assistance Disaster Declaration. The President approved Disaster Public Assistance for Barry, Dallas, Laclede, Maries, McDonald, Newton, Phelps, Stone and Webster Counties.

The Small Business Administration (SBA) approved disaster assistance in the form of low-interest loans for citizens and businesses in seven (7) counties as a result of January 07-10, 2008, tornadoes. The seven counties are: Christian, Dallas, Douglas, Greene Laclede, Webster, and Wright.

## DR 1748: 18 Counties Approved for Disaster Public Assistance for February 2008 Storm



On March 12, Blunt announced President Bush approved his request for Disaster Declaration for Public Assistance for 18 Missouri counties as a result of the February 10-14 severe winter weather. The severe winter storm affected the southern half of the state on February 11 with freezing rain and sleet forecast on February 12. More than 40,000 customers were without power and 1,600 customers were without telephone service. There were two storm-



related traffic fatalities, and 54 storm-related traffic injuries. Numerous local warming centers and shelters were opened in Southern Missouri. Missouri

Departments of Transportation and Conservation crews cleared debris from state routes and county gravel roads so emergency services vehicles could get to residents. Office of Administration and SEMA Logistics fulfilled local requests for generators. The governor's request identified more than \$13.8 million in damages to public infrastructure in Southern Missouri.

Public Assistance was approved for Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Christian, Douglas, Greene, Madison, Mississippi, Ozark, Reynolds, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard, Texas, Wayne, Webster and Wright Counties.

## DR 1749: 35 Counties Approved for IA, 49 Counties Approved For PA for March 17-May 9, 2008 Flooding

The President approved Disaster Individual Assistance for 49 Counties and Disaster Public Assistance for 49 Counties due to the March 17 – May 9, 2008 statewide flooding. On March 17, a series of severe storms releasing massive amounts of rain led to flash and river flooding across more than 100 Missouri counties. Missouri asked



March 2008 flooding at Lake Wappapello in Southeast Missouri.

FEMA-1749 DR, Missouri  
Disaster Declaration as of 04/30/2008



for and received an Expedited Disaster Declaration for Direct Federal Assistance, which provides direct federal assistance to the state for emergency protective actions. Specifically, Missouri requested Coast Guard swift water rescue teams to augment over 100 water patrol, conservation agents, and fire swift water rescuers in Southeast Missouri and St. Louis County; Environment Protection Agency (EPA) to help Dept of Natural Resources with orphan propane container collection and disposal operations; Corps of Engineers for sandbags for many counties, and FEMA assisted with requests for drinking water and food. SEMA logistics was able to fulfill generator requests from Missouri State Surplus Supply.

Fifteen Joint Damage Assessment teams looked damages for both Individual Assistance and Public assistance disaster requests. The damage assessment teams identified over \$28.5 million in damaged public infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and critical facilities

Disaster Individual Assistance was approved for Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Callaway, Christian, Franklin, Gasconade, Greene, Howard, Iron, Jasper, Jefferson, Laclede, McDonald, Madison, Maries, Newton, Oregon, Osage, Phelps, Pulaski, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Francois, St. Louis, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard, Stone, Taney, Texas, Washington, Wayne, and Webster.

Disaster Public Assistance was approved for Barry, Barton, Bollinger, Butler, Camden, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Cedar, Christian, Crawford, Dade, Dallas,

Dent, Franklin, Gasconade, Howard, Howell, Iron, Jefferson, Laclede, Lawrence, McDonald, Madison, Maries, Miller, Mississippi, Montgomery, New Madrid, Newton, Oregon, Osage, Pemiscot, Perry, Phelps, Pulaski, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Clair, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard, Stone, Taney, Texas, Vernon, Washington, Wayne, Webster and Wright.

## DR 1760: 3 SWMO Counties Approved for Disaster Individual Assistance for May 2008 Tornadoes



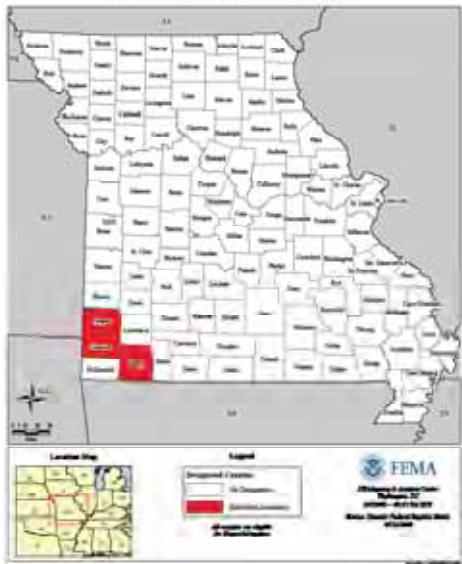
Below: SEMA Director Ron Reynolds (second from left meets with Newton County EMD Gary Roark shortly after the May 10 tornados. He was joined by staff from SEMA and FEMA.



On May 23, 2008, the President approved Governor Blunt's request for Disaster Assistance for Barry, Jasper and Newton Counties impacted by the May 10, 2008 tornadoes. FEMA denied his request for Public Assistance for that same disaster. FEMA did not approve his request for a similar disaster declaration for the May 2 tornados, which impacted Clay, Douglas and Jackson Counties.

The Mother's Day weekend May 10 tornadoes in Southwest Missouri caused 16 deaths and more than 200 storm related injuries, in addition to leaving 9000 customers without power in Barry, Jasper and Newton Counties. The damage assessments were completed on May

FEMA-1760 DR, Missouri  
Disaster Declaration as of 05/23/2008



15th. The teams identified more than 550 damaged primary residences in the three counties including 154 destroyed and 58 major damages homes. The teams also identified \$6.2 million in damaged public infrastructure.

## SBA Disaster Assistance Approved For May 1 Tornado Victims

The Small Business Administration (SBA) approved Disaster Declaration Assistance (low interest disaster loans) for Missouri as a result of May 1, 2008 severe weather and tornadoes that impacted citizens and businesses in Clay County, and the contiguous Missouri counties of Clinton, Jackson, Platte, and Ray.

## DR 1773: 60 Counties and City of St Louis Declared for Summer Flooding Declaration Spanning June 1- Aug 13, 2008





Between record amounts of rain in June and the Iowa floods swelling the Mississippi River, the President approved a Disaster Declaration for flooding for both Individual Assistance and Public Assistance. The original incident period was June 1 – July 18, 2008. However after July 19, 12 inches of rain blanketed the northern tier Missouri counties and causing repeated damages to declared and non-declared counties. The US Corps of Engineers' Mark Twain Reservoir held record amounts of rain, which eventually caused flooding both above and below the Lake and Dam. As counties experienced flood damages, more joint damage assessments were conducted. The findings resulted in Governor Blunt requesting additional disaster assistance.

Blunt asked for either a new disaster declaration or the incident period to be reopened and extended since 16 of 23 counties were already declared but received additional damages after July 18.

On September 3, 2008, the incident period was amended and extended to June 1 – August 13. All totaled 60 Missouri counties and the City of St. Louis received declarations for assistance due to the June 1 – August 13, 2008 flooding events.

**Designated Counties:** Individual Assistance Only: Callaway, Cass, Greene and Johnson. Individual and Public Assistance: Adair, Andrew, Callaway, Chariton, Clark, Gentry, Harrison, Holt, Lewis, Lincoln, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Marion, Monroe, Nodaway, Pike, Putnam, Ralls, St. Charles, Stone, Taney, Vernon, and Webster. Public Assistance Only: Atchison, Audrain, Bates, Cape Girardeau, Carroll, Christian,

Daviess, Grundy, Howard, Knox, Mercer, Miller, Mississippi, Morgan, Perry, Pettis, Polk, Randolph, Ray, Saline, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby, Ste Genevieve, Sullivan, and Worth. Public Assistance Category B Limited to Direct Federal Assistance Only: Buchanan, Jefferson, New Madrid, Platte, Pemiscot, Scott, St. Louis, and the City of St. Louis.

## SBA Disaster Assistance Approved For June Floods

On July 18, the SBA approved Disaster Declaration Assistance (low interest loans) for Missouri as a result of the

June 1, 2008 and continuing severe weather and flooding for physical damage and economic injury loans for Andrew, Cass, Greene, Holt, Johnson, Nodaway, Stone, Taney, Vernon and Webster Counties. Economic Injury Loans are available for Atchison, Barry, Barton, Bates, Buchanan, Cedar, Christian, Dade, Dallas, Douglas, Henry, Jackson, Laclede, Lafayette, Lawrence, Ozark, Pettis, Polk, St. Clair and Wright Counties.

## Blunt Forms State-Federal



## Flood Recovery Committee

Gov. Matt Blunt formed a State-Federal Flood Recovery Steering Committee to provide post flooding disaster relief and recovery assistance to Missourians, businesses, and communities. The committee is composed of State, Federal and non-governmental voluntary disaster response organizations to participate on the flood recovery committee. A formal report will be written.

Gov. Blunt's flood recovery priorities are: Housing and Business Assistance; Demolition and Debris Removal not covered by FEMA; Local Match for Levee Repairs; and Voluntary Buyout and Relocation.

The Steering Committee co-chairs are Ronald M. Reynolds, Director SEMA; Mike Karl, FCO FEMA; Mark James, Director DPS; and Adam Gresham of the Governor's Office. Housing and Business Committee co-chairs are Mike Woolbright, DIFIP, and Sallie Hemenway, DED. Demolition and Debris Removal not covered by FEMA Committee chair is Jeff Staake, DNR. Local Match for Levee Repairs Committee chair is Don Steen, DA. Buyout and Relocation Committee chair is Sheila Huddleston, SEMA.



Above: SEMA's Dante Gliniecki and Chuck May meet with FEMA Region VII Director Dick Hainje and FEMA Disaster staff on Long Term Recovery issues.



Above: Randy Scrivner and Sheila Huddleston focus on Mitigation and Buyouts with Adam Gresham of the Governor's Office and Sally Hemminway of CDBG.

## Executive Branch

**SEMA Director Ronald M. Reynolds (right)** manages all SEMA daily operations. He also coordinates with State agencies, local governments, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region VII (Kansas City), and voluntary organizations for disaster response. In Missouri, SEMA coordinates U.S. Homeland Security grant management, and National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliance. Nationally, the director serves on the Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC), and National Emergency Management Associations (NEMA) committees for emergency preparedness, catastrophic planning, and mitigation. SEMA is located in the Missouri Department of Public Safety.

The Executive Branch consists of the Director, Deputy Director, Public Information Officer, and clerical support. This branch is responsible for legislation, emergency public information, coordinating with disaster response, and works with human services volunteer organizations.

The Deputy Director supervises the various branches, oversees the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) program, and makes sure the Strategic Plan objectives and the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) standards are met.

The Deputy Director works closely with the Office of Administration's Information Technology and Geographic Information System (GIS) personnel to develop maps, and visually displays for use in disaster response in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

The Public Information Officer (PIO) produces five Awareness campaigns: Severe Weather & Flooding, Heat & Lightening, Winter, Earthquake and National Preparedness Awareness; and coordinates the Statewide Tornado Drill in March. Those campaigns are distributed to local emergency management directors in 114 counties and the City of St Louis to individualize and distribute to local media. Campaign Information is also posted on SEMA's homepage. The Quarterly Newsletters, the EMD Bulletin, news releases on SEMA programs, and emergency public information are distributed electronically and posted to the



SEMA Homepage.

During a disaster when the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is activated, a **Joint Information Center (JIC) (right)** is established to coordinate emergency public information, and to respond to media inquiries. The JIC works closely with the Governor's Communications Office and State agencies to release accurate and timely information and protective actions.



### SEMA Receives National Accreditation Missouri One of Only 16 States Accredited

On November 16, 2007, Missouri's State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) earned full national accreditation and recognition with the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA). Missouri became the 16<sup>th</sup> state to receive full accreditation.

Accreditation represents a significant achievement in which the state meets high national standards. An independent team visited Missouri assessing the state's emergency management program, program documentation, and evaluated state departments' operational disaster response activations at the State Emergency Operations Center. All 50 states and two territories have been evaluated for accreditation and Missouri is one of only 16 states to earn the prestigious recognition. Accreditation is through the National Emergency Management Association's Emergency Management Accreditation Program and is valid for five years.

The accreditation process evaluates emergency management programs on compliance with requirements in 15 functional areas that include, but are not limited to, planning, logistics, resource management, mitigation, training, exercise, evaluations and corrective actions; and communications and warnings.

The accreditation process is voluntary for state, territorial and local government programs that coordinate preparedness and response activities for disasters. It fosters benchmarking against consistent standards and continuous improvement in local and state government emergency management, and it is the only accreditation process for state and local emergency management.

# Administrative and Fiscal Branch

The Administrative and Fiscal Branch is responsible for managing all fiscal, personnel and administrative functions for the agency. This section oversees the operating and leasing budgets, human resources, procurement, accounts payable and federal grant reporting. A compliance auditor monitors and reviews Homeland Security equipment purchases for grant sub-recipients.

## During Federal Declared Disasters

The Administrative and Fiscal Branch pays reimbursement requests to state agencies, local government and to certain non-profit organizations for eligible approved disaster lifesaving and infrastructure projects. As of September 18, 2008, Missouri has 14 open federal declarations.

## Financial Reporting

This branch prepares and files federal financial reports on the Department of Homeland Security's National Preparedness programs. Additionally, this branch prepares and files financial reports on the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG). EMPG builds, sustains and enhances state and local emergency management's operational capabilities to deal with disasters by providing up to 50 percent financial assistance for allowable planning, organization, training, and exercise costs.

## Budget Preparation

This branch is monitoring SEMA's fiscal year 2009 state budget which is currently at \$109,709,761. SEMA's fiscal year 2008 state budget total expenditures were \$161,491,657. We are currently in the process to request our fiscal year 2010 state budget.

## State Emergency Management Agency Expenditures State Fiscal Year 2008

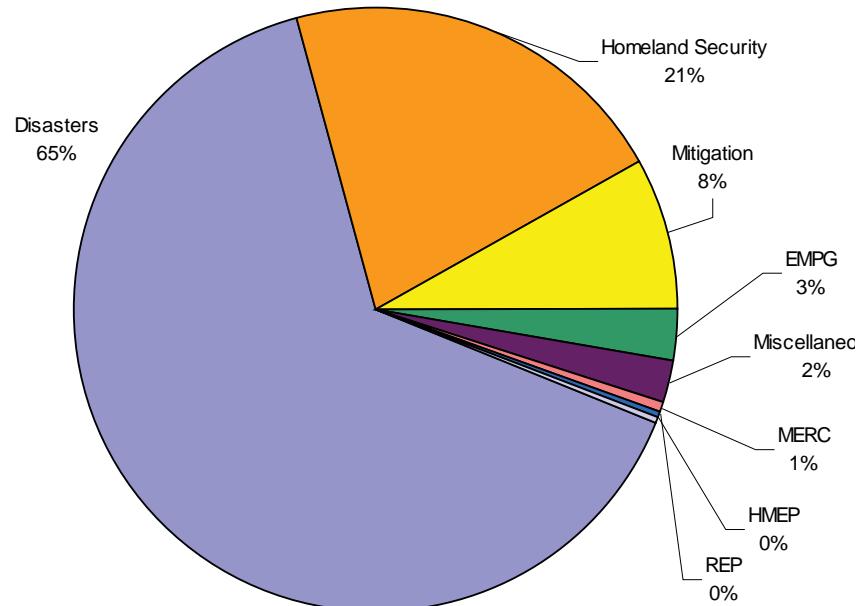
### By Fund:

Federal Funds	\$ 154,969,871
General Revenue	\$ 6,688,499
Other Funds	\$ 848,468
Total	\$ 162,506,838

### By Program:

Disaster Program	\$ 105,350,171
Homeland Security Programs	\$ 34,110,041
Mitigation Programs	\$ 12,951,536
Emergency Management Preformance Grant (EMPG)	\$ 4,796,530
Miscellaneous Programs	\$ 3,513,974
Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC)	\$ 848,468
Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP)	\$ 666,843
Hazard Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP)	\$ 269,275
Total	\$ 162,506,838

## State Fiscal Year 2008 Expenditures by Program





During the March 17-May 9, 2008 flooding activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), Information Technology specialist Jim Bernskoetter (left) monitors computers and provides network support for Floor supervisor Tom Masso and Area Coordinator Gayla Weber, who was gathering damage information from an impacted county.

## Office of Administration's Information Technology

The Office of Administration/Information Technology Branch (IT) provides computer related services to the staff at State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) as well as those individuals who work on disaster operations when the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is activated.

### Network Support

The IT technicians maintain the personal computers, servers, backups, as well as the SEMA network infrastructure.

The Geographic Information System (GIS) personnel develops and maintains the spatial data server, performs detailed spatial analysis, creates maps and displays those maps to help aid in disaster response.

### SEOC Operations Support and Upgrades

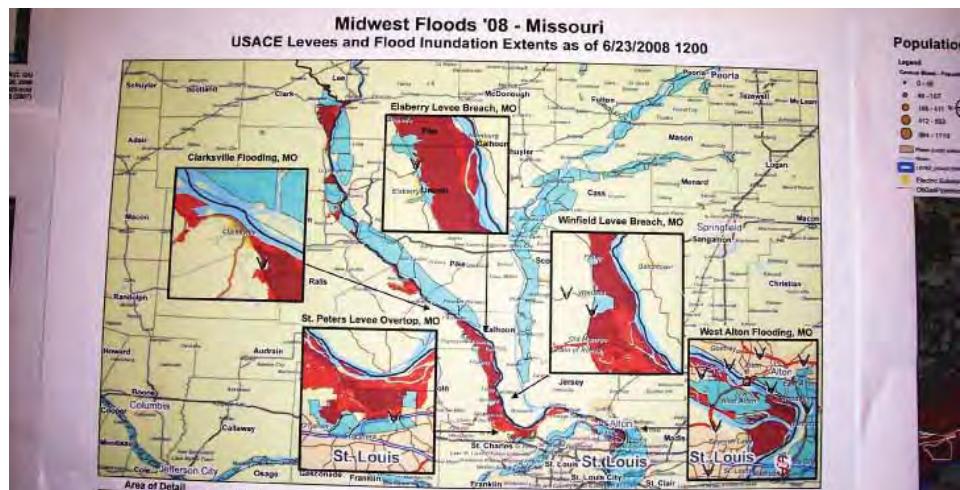
The Information Technology Branch hired a full time Geographic Information System Specialist position. During a disaster we can now utilize geospatial tools that help aid in planning disaster recovery efforts. IT puts into production the new E-team system that helps to track resources requested and deployed during a disaster.

This fiscal year, OA/IT replaced the outdated network routers and switches. IT also increased our bandwidth to the State Data Center. All backups are moved offsite to a more secure location. The team implemented the move from a Novell/GroupWise environment to the state consolidated Microsoft Active Directory/Exchange environment.

Other improvements included installing date video conferencing equipment, and a public wireless network was created on the SEOC floor.



Information Specialist Marilyn Carrender accepted a SEMA 10-year employee certificate.



Information Technology GIS specialist, Debbie Briedwell created daily flood stays maps of various communities and levees during the June 1-August 13, 2008 floods.

# Emergency Human Services Branch



Dante Gliniecki and Red Cross's Melissa Freil discuss mass care catastrophic planning.



First Lady recognized disaster volunteers - Dante Gliniecki, Teresa Tost (Douglas Co. EMD), Carol Nutt (Lawrence Co. LTR), Karen Benson (Partnership), Sara Jones (of SEMA) and Paul Fennewald of Dept. of Public Safety.



Region D volunteers on Newton County tornado response meet with FEMA's Mike Karl and SEMA's Director Reynolds.



FAITH BASED DISASTER INITIATIVE kickoff meeting featured Governor Matt Blunt, Partnership's Karen Benson, SEMA's Dante Gliniecki and Cole County Sheriff Greg White.

As the Statewide Volunteer Coordinator, Dante Gliniecki ensures that the Emergency Human Services (EHS) focuses on providing resources and assistance to citizens impacted by a disaster. The Statewide Volunteer Coordinator works closely with the Missouri State Departments of Health and Senior Services, Social Services, Mental Health, as well as with disaster volunteer organizations (i.e. The American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, United Way 211, etc.) to bring an unified array of human service assistance to citizens following a disaster.

During a disaster, Emergency Human Services helps local communities organize Long Term Recovery Committees (LTRC), and trains Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD). At the state level, the Volunteer Coordinator works closely with the Missouri Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MoVOAD).

In FY 2008, Emergency Human Services Branch staff focused on completing Mass Care, Special Needs, and Animal Shelter plans to the State Emergency Operation Plan (SEOP), and the Catastrophic Response Plan. Templates were created mirroring the State's Human Services plans and shared with local governments, volunteer and faith-based disaster response partners.

## Government, Faith-based and Community Partnership

The Statewide Volunteer Coordinator works closely with the Government, Faith-based and Community Partnership. The Partnership members include: Missouri Housing Development Commission, Missouri Community Service Commission, Missouri State Departments of Agriculture, Economic Development, Health and Senior Services, Insurance, Labor and Industrial Relations, Mental Health, Social Services, Natural Resources, Conservation, and the Office of Administration as well as the Missouri National Guard. The Federal members include: FEMA Region VII, Social Security, Department of Health and Human Services and USDA Rural Development. The Non-Government Response Organizations and Faith-based members include: AmeriCorps, Missouri Baptist Disaster Relief, Church World Service, Missouri Association for Social Welfare, Missouri Legal Services Support Center, Lutheran Disaster Services, University Outreach and Extension, Salvation Army, Missouri Association for Community Action, Missouri Catholic Conference, Missouri Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster, American Red Cross, Missouri AFL-CIO, United Way -211 and the Missouri Interfaith Disaster Response Organization.

## Missouri Interfaith Disaster Response Organization and Faith-Based Organization (FBO) Initiative

Missouri Interfaith Disaster Response Organization (MIDRO) is the main forum for critical FBOs to meet and share information, coordinate assistance to long-term recovery committees and advise the state and partner agencies regarding emergency management functions pertaining to FBOs including the FBOI.

The Missouri Faith-Based Organization Initiative (FBOI) is designed to help with the planning of disaster response and shelter operations as well as resource management. An added benefit to the organization is networking with local communities and organizations that respond to disasters. In Missouri, this initiative will build sheltering capacity from the present of less than 1% (10,000) to 10% (500,000).

In order to accomplish this initiative, 14 symposia were presented statewide. The University of Missouri Extension Services was contracted to provide orientation and Train-the-Trainer courses during the two-day symposia in the following areas:

**Individual and Family Preparedness** for members of FBO's: Develop "Train the Trainer" courses for organization personnel to deliver "Ready in 3" training, American Red Cross's "Get Prepared" training, or U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Preparedness training to congregational memberships.

**Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP)** for FBO's: presented planning templates for congregational continuity of operation plans.

**Community Involvement:** Congregations will choose their "mission" from one of the following areas: Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD) and/or Long Term Recovery Committee (LTRC) development; Sheltering; Feeding; Volunteer Management; Debris removal; Supporting a Multi-Agency Resource Center; or Case Management in response to a local disaster.



The Governor's Homeland Security Advisory Council is chaired by DPS Director and Homeland Security Advisor Mark James (center). He is surrounded by Missouri Department representatives. The Council approves Missouri's long range planning including program justifications for future US Homeland Security Grant Programs. SEMA Special Assistants administer the grants to make sure funds are spent in compliance with the federal grant guidelines.

## State Emergency Management Agency Manages Missouri's Homeland Security Grants

Governor Blunt designated State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) as the State Administrative Agency (SAA) to apply for and administer the funds under Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP). The SAA administers the program at the direction of the Missouri Homeland Security Advisory Council based on recommendations from the Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committees (RHSOC), members of the Council and State agencies.

**All US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Grants operate on the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) which runs from October 1 to September 31.** The homeland security branch chief (full time state employee) oversees 13 Special Assistants who manage the homeland security grants. The special assistants are funded solely with the Homeland Security grants.

SEMA's Homeland Security Branch is responsible for all active Homeland Security Grant Programs (currently FFY2005 through FFY2008). The Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) integrates the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI), the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP), the Citizen Corps Program (CCP), the Transit Security Program (TSP), Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP), monitor and approve Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP) applications, and the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Program Grants into a single grant program.

For FFY2008 the LETPP was

integrated into the SHSP with 25% of the grant allocation to the State mandated to Law Enforcement Programs. Additionally, for FY2008 25% of the State grants allocation was mandated for Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and Planning activities. SHSP is the core program that provides funds to build capabilities at the State and local levels through planning, equipment, training, and exercises which implement the goals and objectives included in the State's Homeland Security Strategy.

In Missouri, local, regional, and state level stakeholders were involved in the entire grant application process. The DHS grant application required a Program and Capability Review and Enhancement Plan development. Stakeholders were involved from the establishment of working groups to the production of the final product. During the 2006, 2007, and 2008 grant development periods, first responders, emergency managers, subject matter experts, and high senior level staff from the State, nine RHSOCs, and UASI's collaborated to produce the Investment Justifications and the decisions these encourage.

Following our successful approach from the 2006 and 2007 DHS grant funding process, functional, regional, and subject matter experts collaborated in an organized series of meetings using working groups that mirrored the sector list. These groups worked directly to respond to information found in Volumes 1 and 2 of the State Homeland Security Program and Capability Review Guidebook. Meeting first as a combined group of stakeholders and sectors, they engaged

in fact finding, later prioritizing major projects, and arriving at a list reflecting state priorities and capabilities. Individual members of working groups ranged from first responders with direct knowledge and experience of incidents and situations to senior management at the state, regional, and UASI levels.

Stakeholders represented a broad spectrum of the State, including representatives from fire and fire mutual aid, emergency management, 911 services, bomb techs, nurses, public health, planners, veterinarians, police education, and the private sector. Also actively involved were representatives of the Missouri Police Chief Association, Missouri Sheriffs' Association, American Red Cross, AmeriCorps, The Salvation Army, Business Executives for National Security (BENS), and more than 11 State-level departments.

In addition to the sector meetings at the state and UASI levels, RHSOC representatives provided guidance obtained from their meetings in which regional priorities were set, recommendations made, and consensus was achieved. This process changed in FFY2008 when the State Preparedness Report (SPR) replaced the Program and Capability Review and Enhancement Plan

### Interoperable Communications Grant

The Interoperable Communications Grant Program (ICGP) is being managed by the Chief Interoperability Officer within the Office of Homeland Security in the Director's Office of the Department of Public Safety.



Special Assistants Dee Solindas (UASI grant manager), and Brett Hendrix (Buffer Zone, MMRS, UASI-NSGP grant manager) utilize MERIS emergency management software to monitor the status of mission assignments during an SEOC activation.



MERC's Dawn Warren, DPS Homeland Security Coordinator Paul Fennewald, and Special Training Assistant Jack Raetz observe a Regional Homeland Security Response Team full scale exercise.

## Regionalization Concept

The Regionalization program mirrors the Missouri State Highway Patrol regions. The goal is to maximize shrinking federal Homeland Security grants to the state to benefit non UASI counties in the state. The initiative is supported by various SEMA grant staff members on a daily basis in support of the grants awarded to each region.

## Two Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Cities

The Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency Grant Programs Directorate (GPD) sponsors the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) to enhance the ability of urban areas to prevent, deter, respond to, and recover from threats and incidents of terrorism. The program encourages urban areas to employ regional approaches to overall preparedness. **Missouri has two Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) cities - Kansas City and St. Louis that include counties in other states.**

**The Kansas City UASI** includes Kansas City, Platte, Ray, Cass and Clay counties in Missouri and Leavenworth, Wyandotte and Johnson County in Kansas. The Kansas City region received approximately \$31 million in Federal Fiscal Years 2003, 2004 and 2005, \$8.7 million in 2006, and \$7.93 million for FFY'07 and was awarded \$7,856,515 for the 2008 urban area program. In addition to the urban area program the Regional Homeland Security Coordinating Committee oversees a number of other regional emergency preparedness/homeland security grants including but not limited to MMRS, ASPR, CRI (Ks).

Current projects for the KC UASI include: Revising the Kansas City Urban Area Strategy Plan, continuing to develop a regional coordination guide, offering COOP workshops, a customizable planning template and individual assistance to interested jurisdiction to develop their COOP; Planning and exercises for mass casualty and mass fatality, Interoperability, and Tactical Interoperable Communications and mass care and special needs populations; NIMs training and executing the regions exercise calendar; Training and implementation of the Electronic Patient Tracking System; Relocation and operation of the Kansas City Regional TEW, basing information on a multi-disciplinary team and large, robust search capability; Continued implementation of a Metropolitan Emergency Information system, involving over 90 agencies sharing data on personnel assets, plans and protocols; Implementing elements from the GIS strategic plan including maintaining the data sharing agreements and developing the GIS mapping application for use in the region. Training and conducting vulnerability assessments on critical assets; Upgrading the medical communications radio system, allowing ambulances to communicate with the region's 26 hospitals; Finalizing the design and beginning pilot testing of the Metropolitan Personnel Accountability Security System (PASS) allowing first responder agencies to identify and track personnel and equipment at incident scenes, and to control access at the perimeter of large-scale events; Continued implementation of WebEOC crisis management software to provide web-based communications enhancing response and recovery of an event; Design completion and implementation of a regional disease surveillance system, Development of a

150-member Medical Reserve Corps; Continued support to the regions CERT teams and continuing Public Education campaigns; and development of a baseline survey to target efforts in the community; and development training and exercising specialized technical rescue, tactical, hazmat and EOD teams.

**The St. Louis UASI** includes St. Louis City, St. Charles, Jefferson, Franklin and St. Louis counties in Missouri and Monroe, Madison and St. Clair counties in Illinois. The St. Louis Area Regional Response System ("STARRS") is a regional organization which coordinates planning and response for large-scale critical incidents in the St. Louis bi-state metropolitan region. STARRS was formed in 2003 as a result of the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Grant Program. Over the past six years STARRS has distributed more than \$40 million dollars in Homeland Security grant funds to the entire St. Louis Urban Area for a variety of projects in accordance with the Department of Homeland Security's Target Capabilities List.

Current and ongoing projects for the St. Louis UASI include: Implement the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Response Plan (NRP); Established three (3) Incident Support Teams (IST); Established eight (8) Virtual Emergency Operations Centers (VEOC) in the UASI; Implemented a Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CI/KR) plan and hired a coordinator; Established the St. Louis Terrorism Early Warning (TEW) Group; Signed a St. Louis Region Hospital Mutual Aid Agreement For Medical Disasters (55 hospitals) utilizing MedComm system partners; Strengthened Interoperable Communications Cap-

abilities using the St. Louis Land Mobile Communications plan, hired a communications consultant, and formed the St. Louis Regional Communications Core Group; Created a Heavy Rescue Task Force, and WMD Hazmat & Bomb Teams (seven regional hazardous materials response teams and three ordinance disposal teams which are staged in the St. Louis Urban Area); Purchased seven (7) Mass Casualty Incident and Medical Surge Trailers to supplement hospital response, purchased two tow and transport vehicles for First Meds program; implemented the Gateway ESSENCE: Regional Syndromic Electronic Surveillance program; and Purchased 278 onboard mobile routers for UASI ambulances; Implemented Patient Tracking system; Created a Disaster Human Services Committee to promote preparedness; Stockpiled sheltering equipment; Purchased seven (7) Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training trailers, backpacks and training manuals to support CERT training over the next two years.

## Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program

Missouri initiated an upgrade to the existing Automated Fingerprint Identification system (AFIS) system. The State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), under the advisement of the Homeland Security Advisory Committee, has appropriated funds from the FFY2005/2006/2007 Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) to equip local law enforcement agencies with Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems and MugID shot cameras that are integrated into the AFIS hardware. These units will be instrumental in assisting with the acceleration of information sharing, threat recognition, and intervention in the State of Missouri. With the cooperation of the Missouri Sheriffs' Association and the Missouri Police Chiefs Association, SEMA was provided with a list of county and municipal law enforcement agencies that would be eligible to receive the equipment offered through this grant.

## Citizen Council/CERT Program

The State of Missouri has completed awarding the FFY 2007



**Special Assistant Matt Nutt (CERT and Citizen Corps Program grant manager) was presented the Angel Award from the MO Commission on Deaf and Hearing Impaired for adapting CERT Training for deaf citizens.**

Citizen Corps Funds to sixteen (16) local Councils. At this time the State is preparing guidance of how the FFY 2008 Citizen Corps Program funds will be allocated to local jurisdictions. The State is working, through a partnership with the Missouri Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, to develop a teaching guide to assist Community Emergency Response Trainers in adapting the course to address unique circumstance this community may experience. The State of Missouri was recognized for its efforts in the special needs arena of CERT training in the First National CERT newsletter.

## Buffer Zone Protection Program

The Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP) is part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Infrastructure Protection Grant Program. DHS gives identified jurisdictions buffer zone grants to purchase security equipment for critical infrastructure sites. The state of Missouri received \$756,000 for four FFY06 BZPP sites, \$1,155,000 for six FFY07 BZPP sites and \$597,000 for FFY2008.

## Metropolitan Medical Response System Program

The Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) program consists of 124 highly populated jurisdictions to develop plans, conduct training and exercises, and acquire pharmaceuticals and personal protective equipment, to achieve the enhanced capability necessary to respond to a mass casualty event caused by a WMD terrorist act. This assistance supports the jurisdictions' activities to increase their response capabilities during the first hours crucial to lifesaving and population

protection, with their own resources, until significant external assistance can arrive.

## Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program

Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP) allows small emergency responder agencies to acquire specialized commercial equipment through a direct transfer program administered by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Law enforcement and emergency responder agencies are eligible to receive selected equipment items and systems. In FFY07, 48 jurisdictions received equipment from this program. FFY2008 awards are tentatively planned to be released Nov. 2008.

## Transit Grant Security Program

Metro Bi-State Development Agency, who owns and operates MetroLink, MetroBus and Metro Call-A-Ride transportation systems in St. Louis was awarded nearly two million dollars in FFY06 and FFY07 Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP) grants. Over a million dollars of this funding will be utilized to harden the perimeters of the major light rail and bus facilities in the St. Louis area. The remainder of these funds will be utilized to train front-line employees in behavior recognition, NIMS and other Transit appropriate classes. Missouri was just awarded FFY2008 funds for \$191,000.

## Homeland Defense Reuse (HDER) Program

The Homeland Defense Reuse (HDER) Program is currently suspended and unfunded at the local level.

# Logistics, Resources, Mitigation & Floodplain Management Branch

The Logistics, Resources, Mitigation and Floodplain Management Branch provided support during seven (7) disasters that warranted Presidential Declarations and one Presidential Emergency Declaration. The Branch also initiated the process of establishing a contract for professional consulting services to augment SEMA's staff during periods of unusually high workload and disaster events such as flooding or a catastrophic earthquake or pandemic. Representatives from this branch also participated in FEMA Region VII NFIP Conferences, Catastrophic and NMSZ meetings, Hazard Mitigation Summit, NEMA Annual Conference; Upper Midwest Interagency Mitigation Workshops and several others as indicated below.

Highlighting SEMA's dedication to ensure the state is prepared to respond to emergencies and disasters were the branch's efforts in coordinating the state's Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) process which resulted in full national accreditation and recognition in November, 2007 by the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA). The accreditation process evaluates emergency management programs on compliance with requirements in 15 functional areas that include, but are not limited to, planning, logistics, resource management, mitigation, training, exercise, evaluations and corrective actions; and communications and warnings. Although SEMA's program was the focus, the evaluation included the planning and support provided by every state government department. Missouri is one of only 16 state governments to earn this prestigious recognition to date.

## Logistics Section Activities

During disasters, the staffing of the Logistics Section is reinforced with trained personnel from the Mitigation Section and the Floodplain Management Section within the Logistics, Resource, Mitigation and Floodplain Management Branch. The Office of Administration further reinforces the Logistics Section with staffing and backup support from its considerable internal resources to provide the best support



Logistics, Mitigation, Floodplain Branch Chief Randy Scrivner managed the Logistics operations on the Operations Floor for State level exercises and disaster response operations.

possible. The Logistics Section works hand in hand with the Resource Section to pre-plan activities, anticipate resource requests, and execute predetermined strategies to ensure a successful response to any given disaster or emergency.

Over the past year logistics provided support for ice storms, winter storms, flooding and tornadoes. Details of this support include:

**Logistics managed more than 150** resource requests which included projected duration of resource assignment, anticipated results, projected delivery, actual delivery, possible redeployment and demobilization.

**Coordinated disaster response** with various districts of the USACE (U.S. Army Corp's of Engineers) including Kansas City, Rock Island, Saint Louis, Memphis and Little Rock districts and county officials for the distribution of 3.6 million sandbags and pumps to county emergency management officials throughout the Missouri and Mississippi River Basin. USACE flood fight teams were also activated and provided engineering and technical expertise to levee districts and communities impacted by rising river levels.

Events as devastating as Hurricane Katrina and as sudden as a Missouri ice storm remind us of the need to plan for ways we can continue to serve the public health and safety during emergencies. In that light, the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services' State Health Lab and the University of Iowa Hygienic Laboratory (UHL) worked with SEMA

Logistics and Operations to develop a plan, as well as carry out a functional drill to test interchangeable support of each states "New Born Screening Program," and then exercised how these services can be quickly deployed and fully carried out under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). This plan is designed to ensure continuous, uninterrupted screening of babies born in both states. Under the EMAC agreement, the Missouri State Health Lab and the UHL will serve as each other's EMAC mutual-aid backup if at any time the ability to provide this potentially life-saving screening is interrupted.

SEMA continues to work hand-in-hand with our partners in federal, state and local government, as well as the private sector and nonprofit organizations to review the state's anticipated needs and shortfalls (Gap Analysis) in the case of a catastrophic event such as an earthquake or pandemic. SEMA Logistics in cooperation with FEMA Region VII representatives, SEMA's State Volunteer Coordinator and volunteer organizations including the Salvation Army, Convoy of Hope and Red Cross reviewed the Missouri's Disaster Logistics Plan/ Standard Operating Guidelines, Disaster Logistics Situation Analysis and Logistics Needs Assessment.

The Logistics Section also participated in the following exercises, workshops, conferences and seminars: Cooper Radiological Emergency Preparedness Exercise (November 14, 2007), Non-graded Callaway Nuclear Power Plant exercise (December 5, 2007), Missouri Emergency Management

Conference (March 24 – 28, 2007), Missouri Floodplain Stormwater Management Conference (April 7 – 9, 2007), Fort Leonard Wood Civil Support Seminar (April 16, 2007) and Missouri New Madrid Earthquake Catastrophic Planning Workshop (May 10 – 12, 2007).

## Resource Section Activities

Thanks to the assistance of the Office of Administration, the Resources Section was established in May as a new entity within the Logistics, Resource, Mitigation and Floodplain Management Branch. The Resources Section worked together as a team with the Logistics Section to fill more than 150 resource requests during disasters and emergencies. This included 4.5 truck loads of ice and 4,500 deliverables during Missouri disasters. Among items delivered were straw and plastic sheeting to strengthen levees, life jackets for personnel safety, generators for power, pumps to combat flood waters and backed up sewage and draining systems, portable lighting systems and heavy equipment such as bobcats and backhoes. This support enabled communities to better protect their citizens and reduced suffering, damages and losses. This new section enabled SEMA to greatly improve logistics and resource support for the state.

Improving external and internal support requires extensive cooperation among state entities and is a continuous improvement effort. Implementing and maintaining advancement across the board in the emergency management community starts with SEMA's leadership. SEMA's continued participation in National Emergency Management Association's (NEMA) EMAP accreditation program has helped SEMA measure and improve the quality of the programs it oversees. This year's activities included preparing for the next steps of furthering SEMA's usage of technology, reaching out to future partners in the private and public sectors and improving training and communication with local jurisdictions. By taking advantage of technology that includes the use of advanced communications, information sharing, improved use of sophisticated Global Information System (GIS) mapping, and the advanced use of the Internet web and software such as the Missouri Emergency Response Information System (MERIS) portal and E-Team SEMA has



OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION staff helps manage securing generators, food and waters, and securing transportation to local communities during disaster response. Keith Russell (Standing blue shirt) joined SEMA as the Resource Manager.

contributed to driving a continuous stream of improvement in the area of Missouri's emergency management.

In addition, SEMA continued to build quality through continued communication improvements, training, and private sector relationships with entities such as the Missouri Public/Private Partnership (MOP3). The experience of numerous disaster related events have contributed to improving the quality of service that is being provided. The Resources Section worked to enhance state and private vendor response to disasters, while improving accountability and transparency in its operations. The continual development of working with the private sector and public entities, as well as volunteer organizations will continue as a part of Resources Section's overall preparedness strategy. The Resource Section is in the process of establishing contracts with private vendors which will improve operations by having predesignated inventories, an established contractual relationship for ordering, delivering, rental processes, billing and a host of other activities that make resourcing more effective.

The Logistics and Resource Sections also worked closely to further improve disaster support by taking advantage of Gap Analysis studies to determine the needs of the citizens of the State of Missouri in the case of a catastrophic event such as an earthquake or pandemic event. Activities have included

building a good information flow and improved work practices that enhance the relationship of the Resource Section with other ESF functions. This included hosting informal meetings, as well as participating in formal meetings, training opportunities and exercises.

## Mitigation Section Activities

The Great Flood in 1993 graphically demonstrated that Missouri had to more actively manage the floodplain to protect the thousands of Missourians living in the floodplain. For many Missouri citizens, living in the floodplain had become a never ending cycle of build, flood, rebuild, flood, rebuild...With funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other federal and state entities, and the SEMA's technical assistance, local governments could identify willing sellers, appraise the property at a fair market value, make buyout offers to homeowners, close and assume title to the property. The property is then permanently deed restricted for perpetuity to preclude structures from being built or rebuilt on the flood prone site. Local governments then use the properties for recreational facilities (soccer fields, softball parks, etc), open space or wetlands. Since its inception, the buyout program has enabled local governments to remove over 5,000 primary residential properties from harm's way.

Over the last few years, mitigation in Missouri has broadened in scope to

include a number of types of projects such as tornado saferooms for schools, institutions of higher education and communities; low water crossing replacements; bridge replacements; electric service line burial; and wind and seismic retrofits.

## Mitigation Grants

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grants, Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grants, Repetitive Flood Claim (RFC) Grants, Severe Repetitive Loss Program (SRL) (non-disaster), and post- disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). These grants are made available to local governments (including schools, colleges and universities) to benefit Missouri's citizens. Private individuals are not eligible to apply for the grants directly. Also, local governments must have developed and adopted a SEMA and FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan for eligibility.

## Training / Workshops / Conferences:

**Conferences:** SEMA Mitigation staff trained 62 potential Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant sub-applicants on eGrants and Benefit Cost Analysis. Staff hosted and participated in a PDM grant "Mentoring Workshop" attended by 12 PDM grant sub-applicants.

## Additional Mitigation Activities:

The State Hazard Mitigation Officer works with local governments on both Federal

### 2007 Pre Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grants

Sub grantee	Type	Anticipated Completion	Estimated Project Costs	Federal Share
Alton R-IV School District	saferoom	23-Sep-2009	\$1,356,728.94	\$1,220,046.88
East Carter Co R-II School District	saferoom	23-Sep-2009	\$1,128,960.00	\$1,016,064.00
Holts Summit, City of	saferoom	23-Sep-2009	\$323,791.00	\$242,843.00
Licking R-VIII School District	saferoom	23-Sep-2009	\$1,384,110.00	\$1,038,082.50
Malden R-I Public School District	saferoom	30-Mar-2011	\$1,551,284.00	\$1,396,157.39
Mexico #59 School District	saferoom	23-Sep-2009	\$2,000,000.00	\$1,500,000.00
Ozark, City of	saferoom	23-May-2010	\$926,000.00	\$694,500.00
Ozarks Tech Comm College	saferoom	23-Sep-2009	\$1,484,453.00	\$1,113,339.50
Poplar Bluff R-1 School District	saferoom	23-Sep-2009	\$1,601,682.36	\$1,200,000.00
Sedalia #200 School District	saferoom	23-Sep-2009	\$3,964,800.00	\$2,973,600.00
Webster County	low water	23-Sep-2008	\$200,999.60	\$150,749.70
Willow Springs R-IV School District	saferoom	23-Sep-2009	\$1,056,000.00	\$792,000.00
		Total:	\$16,978,808.90	\$13,337,382.97

### Pending Mitigation Funds from Disasters declared in 2007/2008 Figures as of 06/30/08:

Disaster 1728 (September 21, 2007)	\$823,905
Disaster 1736 (December 27, 2007)	\$3,755,009
Disaster 1742 (February 5, 2008)	\$926,412
Disaster 1748 (March 12, 2008)	\$1,578,745
Disaster 1749 (March 19, 2008)	\$12,140,406
Disaster 1760 (May 23, 2008)	\$566,000
Disaster 1773 (June 25, 2008):	lock-in to be estimated at 3 months post disaster
Total (except 1773):	\$19,790,477
Previous Awards carried forwarded:	\$71,508,866
<b>Total Mitigation funds in progress:</b>	<b>\$91,299,343 (includes disaster and non-disaster grants; federal funds only)</b>

Pre-disaster, and Post-disaster Mitigation Projects. SEMA Mitigation staff also partner with the 19 Regional Planning Commissions (RPC) who write County Hazard Mitigation Plans. In addition, the Mitigation Section works with private contractors who force multiply the staff for special plans and projects.

Overall the Mitigation Section Staff:

Conducted workshops for PDM grant "Mentoring," Benefit Cost Analysis, and an eGrants Training.

Mitigation Planning Activities: conducted training for Local Mitigation Plans with the Regional Planning Commissions, and updated the State Hazard Mitigation Plan. The State plan was approved on July 26, 2007 and the Enhanced Plan on March 18, 2008.

Signed Memorandums of Agreement with four separate Regional Planning Commissions to write multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plans for Barton, Caldwell, Nodaway, and Randolph counties.

Updated the A Local Officials



## **Guide to Managing a Voluntary Buyout and the Tornado Saferoom Project Administrative Guidebook**

Sent letters to disaster declared counties/communities for mitigation projects after the Declared Disasters for the SW Missouri flooding and tornadoes, December 2007 ice storm and March 2008 winter storm, and flooding in southern and eastern Missouri.

Contacted communities with FEMA recognized severe repetitive loss properties to promote use of the pilot Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) grant with funds to acquire and demolish eligible floodprone properties. Also contacted communities with FEMA recognized repetitive loss properties to promote use of the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) and RFC (Repetitive Flood Claims) grants to acquire, elevate, or relocate residential properties out of the floodplain.

### **Completed Mitigation Projects:**

**Boone County (PDM05)**  
Nov 2007—Jemerson Creek bank stabilization; Jefferson County (FMA05)  
Feb 2008—residential elevation; Linn State Technical Collage (PDM05) April 2008—tornadosaferoom;City of Brentwood (PDM05) May 2008—flood buyout; Clay County Camp Branch & Paradise Point (PDM2005) June 2008—tornado saferooms; Village of Bull Creek (DR1412) June 2008—flood buyout; City of Houston (DR1412) June 2008—tornado saferoom; FMA2004—Funding source closed; PDM2004—Funding source closed; Disaster 1403—Funding source closed; Hazard Mitigation Plans with final approval for Scotland and Knox counties.

## **Floodplain Management Activities**

The Missouri State Emergency Management Agency is the coordinating state agency for the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodplain management



**Dale Schmutzler CFM, Floodplain Management Section has been with SEMA 25 years.**

is the operation of a community program of corrective and preventative measures for reducing flood damage. These measures take a variety of forms and generally include

requirements for zoning, subdivision or building, and special-purpose floodplain ordinances. A community's agreement to adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances, particularly with respect to new construction is an important element in making flood insurance available to home and businesses owners

The Floodplain Section works with both local jurisdictions and FEMA to make sure National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) regulations are met. In addition, the State of Missouri is a Cooperating Technical Partner with FEMA in the updating and development of new Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRM) used by the public for determining the locations of floodplains. Maps and other Floodplain Management information is helpful to many people including local officials, emergency managers, and private property owners, as well as engineers and surveyors, insurance agents, lenders, realtors, and various officials of the State of Missouri.

The Floodplain Section's staff conducts both routine and post-disaster Community Assistance Visits (CAVs), helping the communities comply with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and providing training to local Floodplain Managers, Real Estate, Insurance, Local Officials, Surveyors and Building Inspectors.

FY'08 received a \$2.69 million FEMA grant for Flood Hazard Map Modernization for 13 counties (and all jurisdictions located within the county). The work must be completed within two (2) years from the grant award. The counties are: Andrew, Barton, Bates, Clinton, Cooper, Dallas, Gasconade, Jackson, Moniteau, Perry, St. Charles, St. Louis, and Wayne.

FY-08 received \$630 thousand for DFIRM Map Maintenance. The counties that were eligible for map improvements are Cedar, Dade, Madison, Polk, and Webster.

SEMA helped the newly mapped communities comply with the National Flood Insurance Program rules including adopting floodplain ordinance amendments or ordinances needed to continue participating in the NFIP.

Conducted three (3) Certified Floodplain Managers (CFM) exams, which certified fifteen (15) new CFMs. Missouri has 110 CFMs.

Conducted Community Assistance

Visits (CAVs): Two (2) Community Joint visits with FEMA and sixteen (16) NFIP visits to join the NFIP Program. As a result of three (3) disaster declarations, the FEMA Joint Field Office (JFO) with support of the SEMA Floodplain Staff conducted 929 insurance agent visits. Over five-hundred (500) Community Assistance Contact (CAC) visits or telephone contacts were completed.

SEMA and FEMA Staff updated the community information for all NFIP communities into the FEMA Community Information System (CIS) database and SEMA Databases.

Reviewed and issued twenty-nine (29) floodplain development permits to state agencies.

Hosted the Missouri Floodplain and Stormwater Managers Association (MFSMA) Conference; and attended the National Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) Conference.

## **MO National Flood Insurance Program Facts**

604 Missouri Counties and Communities participate in the NFIP. (Increase of 7 from 2007 report.). 107 Missouri communities have been mapped and identified with flood hazard areas but DO NOT participate in the NFIP. **Missouri Policy Statistics as of 06/30/2008:**

Policies In-force: 27,846 Policies  
Insurance In-force whole: \$4,260,800,100  
Premium in-force: \$21,320,732  
Total Losses-Claims: 42,661 Claims  
Total Payments: \$551,841,191

**NFIP Training Activities Conducted:** The Floodplain Section's staff also provides training to local Floodplain Managers, Insurance and Real Estate agents, Local Officials, Engineers, Surveyors and Building Code Officials. Eleven (11) NFIP classes for two hundred twenty-four (224) insurance agents, land surveyors, engineers, real estate agents, real estate appraisers, NFIP administrators and building code officials. Three (3) NFIPTools of Floodplain Management Workshops for seventy-six (76) local officials and NFIP administrators. Conducted four (4) Elevation Certificate Workshops with 109 attendees.

# Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC)

Division 10, Chapter 11 of the Rules of Public Safety title 11CSR 10-11.210 established a statewide hazardous material safety program, created the Missouri Emergency Response Commission and provides for the creation of Hazardous Material Emergency Response Accounts in each county. Title 11CSR 10-11.210 further defines the powers and duties of the Missouri Emergency Management Agency, the Missouri Emergency Response Commission, the counties and the local governments with regard to the imposition of obligations and appropriate penalties for inappropriate actions by certain handlers of hazardous materials.

The Missouri Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act formalized county compliance with the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 intended to improve offsite safety around chemical facilities. Title 11CSR 10-11.210 designates the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) as the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), which is required by SARA Title III. Further, it creates a supplemental emergency preparedness funding base for chemical emergency preparedness at the county and state levels based upon fees collected from the chemical industry.

The fees enable the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to prepare offsite response plans, acquire response team equipment, develop public "Right-to-Know" education programs, conduct chemical industry awareness and compliance programs; as well as conduct relevant training, drills and exercises. 11CSR 10-11.210 fulfills critical needs in the emergency management community by defining obligations, liabilities, penalties, and hazardous materials response team standards.

The "Spill Bill" 260.500-260.550 benefits more than local fire companies through the reimbursement of expenses incurred related to responses to hazardous material spills.

The requirement applies to owners and operators of manufacturing facilities that have ten or more full-time employees that are in Standard Industrial Classification codes 20 through 39, and that manufacture,



**The MERC Commission - Seated Brad Willlett, Ron Reynolds, Senator Rita Heard Days. Standing Chester Cully, Representative Michael Parson, Representative Kenny Jones and Alan Reinkemeyer.**

process or import 25,000 pounds of a listed toxic chemical. Subject facilities must report these emissions annually by March 1 for the preceding calendar year. The federal Form R, "Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting Form,: is used. Copies are provided to EPA and MERC.

## MERC Revenues

11 CSR 10-11.250 established two funds, one at the county level which is for funding the Hazardous Material Emergency Preparedness funds for the Local Emergency Planning Committees. These are to be non-interest bearing, separate funds from general revenue and are to be utilized for Hazmat planning and training only. The second fund is the state Hazardous Materials funds which are a receiving point for not only the HMEP account, but the Tier II funds as well.

The Tier II funds are generated annually by chemical companies which have reporting requirements under SARA. These funds are received by the MERC, processed and reallocated back to the local jurisdictions. Ten percent (10%) is allocated to the State Fire Marshall's office to be utilized for Hazmat training to local responders. Sixty-five percent (65%) is returned to the counties respectively and twenty-five percent (25%) is retained by the MERC for administrative fees, LEPC planning and training on a state-wide level.

The state fund is a restricted revenue account used to carry out the purposes, goals and objectives of SARA Title III and the MERC hazardous material safety program. It consists of several different fee structures those being as low

as \$50 for a retail petroleum facility to \$100 per chemical to a maximum of \$10,000 per company. There is a fee requirement for pipeline companies of \$250 per county that they travel.

Counties submit grant applications annually. All county hazardous material response preparedness assessments, their inclusive program descriptions and goals are reviewed by the MERC staff.

Additional information will be contained in the grant process for revenue under the "Grants" portion discussing the Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Fund through Department of Transportation.



## Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC)

Section 1 1001 of SARA Title III specifies that the LEPC shall be composed of the county emergency management coordinator, one county commissioner, and at least one person appointed from each of the following groups:

1. Local government elected officials
2. Law enforcement, first aid, health, local environmental, hospital and transportation personnel
3. Firefighting personnel
4. Civil defense and emergency management personnel
5. Broadcast and print media
6. Community Groups not affiliated with emergency service groups
7. Owners and operators of facilities subject to SARA Title III requirements

The LEPC elects a chairperson from its members. The county emergency management coordinator provides

administrative support to the LEPC and has the lead responsibility for ensuring that the planning activities of the LEPC are coordinated with SARA Title III, and other applicable statutes and laws.

## Hazardous Materials Training Activities for Calendar Year 2007

Local fire fighters and Local Emergency Planning Committees reported to the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) the number of responders trained in Hazardous Materials Response Awareness Level and Hazardous Materials Response Operations Level courses.

For the time period of January 1 to December 31, 2007 there were:

Thirty-one (31) Hazardous Materials Response Awareness Level courses reported with 559 total responders trained and twenty-eight (28) Hazardous Materials Response Operations Level courses reported with 421 total responders trained.

These courses were completed statewide and were offered to Fire, Police, Emergency Medical Services, and as a refresher course for hazmat responders.

10% of the Chemical Emergency Planning Funds are utilized to support Fire Safety Hazardous Material trainings.

## MERC Calendar Year 2007 Annual Report Is Posted on SEMA homepage

Here is the link: <http://sema.dps.mo.gov/MERC%2007%20Annual%20Report.pdf>



MERC Executive Dawn Warren, staffers Heather Upton, Tina Brown and Patricia Dulle.



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS training and exercises are a major function of the regional response to an incident. Both photos above demonstrate decontamination.

LEFT - Wally WISEGUY is a public awareness tool for shelter in place awareness.

# Operations, Training & Exercise Branch

The Operations Training & Exercise Branch is responsible for many programs that ensure the state is prepared to respond to disaster. During times of disaster, the Operations Branch is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), and the coordination efforts between local, state, and federal responders. The Operations Branch Chief provides oversight of the following programs: Operations, Communications & Warning, Earthquake, Training & Exercise, Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP), Radiological Instrumentation, Maintenance, and Calibration (RIMC), and MoDOT Nuclear Gauge Safety.

During State FY'08, the SEOC was activated in support of disaster responses to the December 2007 ice storms that affected much of the state, the January tornados that affected southwest Missouri, the February ice storm that affected southeast Missouri, the March flash flooding event that affected eastern Missouri, the May tornado that affected Barry and Newton Counties, and flooding in June along the Mississippi River that affected Missouri River and Mississippi communities from the Iowa state line to Cape Girardeau.

## Operations

In addition to coordinating response from state and volunteer agencies to the events listed above, the Operations program also facilitated SEOC Activations for the following State Exercises: DHSS Strategic National Stockpile exercise, the FEMA pandemic flu exercise, and the Bagnell/Truman Dam exercise. Operations staff organized and conducted an Emergency Management Conference for 700 participants, and a communications conference for 200 participants. Operations staff also provides training and support to the **SEMA Duty Officer cadre**. The cadre provides a point of contact on a 24-hour basis for local governments to report emergencies. SEMA Duty Officers are trained to gather information on developing situations, and to coordinate certain response actions for small emergencies.

## 911 Oversight Committee

The 9-1-1 Oversight Committee



**SEMA's Ops Branch Chief John Campbell (center) coordinates citizen disaster health and safety checks with Tricia Schlechte with Health and Senior Services and Greg Carroll with Division of Fire Safety.**

is an advisory board that reviews 9-1-1 regulations. SEMA provides administrative support to the 9-1-1 Oversight Committee for quarterly meetings. The 9-1-1 Oversight Committee Members are: Chairman Mark James (Director DPS), R. D. Porter (MONENA), Mary Berry (Counties), James R. "Bob" Asahi (Telephone Company greater than 100,000 lines), Betty Knight (First Class Counties), Peggy D. Hulett (Emergency Medical Services), Elizabeth Pierson (Second, Third & Fourth Class Counties), Samuel M. Coryell (Public Member), David J. Jones (Health Care), Charles M. Heiss (Sheriffs Representative), Chief Sherman George (Fire Chiefs Representative), Chief James R. Person (Police Chiefs Representative), Becky Jungmann (APCO), Brian J. Robb, M.D. (Emergency Care Physicians), Mark D Head (Telephone Company less than 100,000 lines), and Terry M Jarrett (Public Service Commission).

## Communications & Warning

The communications equipment is maintained, tested and kept at 100% readiness. Work continued on radio/internet equipment upgrades over the past year.



**SEMA's Deputy Director Duane Nichols recognizes Communications Officer Richard Stump at his retirement celebrating 20 years of service to SEMA.**

## Training and Exercise

Training and Exercise Program provides quality professional development training to all emergency response disciplines and jurisdictions. While SEMA training does address various specific skills needed effectively provide protection and care for our citizens, such as mass care and sheltering, much of it relates to large scale emergency and disaster response, focusing on the "big picture" and how the individual response disciplines, jurisdictions and levels of government function in an integrated manner to enhance public safety.

The Exercise Program staff provides expertise in the design, execution and evaluation of exercises for both local jurisdictions and state government. It is through the exercise program that weaknesses in our emergency or disaster plans are identified and corrected. It is through this cycle of planning, training, exercising, and correcting plans that we gain the necessary confidence in our emergency management system to effectively coordinate disaster response for our citizens.

**SEMA's Training Program conducted a total of 114** emergency and disaster courses for 3,703 emergency personnel, 83 homeland security courses conducted for 1,660 personnel, Missouri Emergency Resource System (MERIS) curricula designed and 46 MERIS courses conducted for 591 personnel and facilitated the completion of NIMS related Independent Study Courses for 40,626 emergency personnel.



**Training Program Grant Manager Debbie Cheshire (center) checks player names prior to a regional homeland security response exercise in SW Missouri.**

**SEMA's Exercise Program conducted 146 exercises:** 5 State/

National Level Exercises; 1 Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committee (RHSOC) managed Homeland Security exercise; 2 Regional Exercises; 8 Local Emergency Preparedness Grant (EMPG) Exercises; and Eight (8) Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REP) exercises.

## Radiological Emergency Preparedness

The Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REP) works with the Callaway Nuclear Power Plant (impacting Callaway, Gasconade, Montgomery, and Osage counties), and Nebraska's Cooper Nuclear Station (impacting Atchison County). SEMA provides off-site planning, training and certifies to the federal authorities that the response agencies can provide safe and effective protective measures around these plants in case of a potential nuclear accident, such as Three Mile Island. REP trains up to 900 responders per year.



**Cooper (NE) Nuclear Power Station Exercise.** Above SEMA's Tom Masso and REP Planner Ed Gray work on Missouri's response at the Forward Command Post. Below: SEMA's Joint Information Center in Auburn, NE from left Linda Frazier (red), Mary Smith (standing), Steve Cheavens (seated right side of table), and Steve Besemer writes press releases.



SEMA, the Nuclear Power Plants, and the Local Response Organizations are required to participate in annual exercises to test the radiological emergency response plans. The exercises are evaluated by FEMA every other year. The last Callaway graded exercise was August 8, 2007; the Cooper graded exercise was July 27, 2006,

although an evaluated exercise is scheduled for fall 2008. The two Nuclear Power Plants pay the Section Chief, Instrument Technician and support service salaries.

Over the past year, the SEMA REP Program has been the primary source of funding for enhancement of radiation detection equipment being used in counties that could be potentially impacted by a nuclear power emergency. More than 80 detectors have been provided by SEMA to potential shelter locations and to medical facilities which would check people for radioactive contamination in the event of a nuclear accident.

## Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) Nuclear Gauge Safety



**Tom Masso (left)** conducts MoDOT nuclear gauge safety exercise.

Under an agreement reached in June 2000, SEMA provides radiation safety consulting services to MoDOT in its use of radioactive materials found in portable nuclear gauges. These gauges are used by MoDOT to test materials at construction sites for density and hydrogen content. The US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) regulates the nuclear gauge use and storage. Some of the conditions imposed by the NRC on MoDOT require the Department to ensure gauge operators are trained in radiation safety and that MoDOT conducts reviews of its safety program on periodic basis (at least annually). SEMA provides MoDOT with annual gauge operator classes at each of the 10 MoDOT Districts. SEMA conducts safety audits at 10 of MoDOT's 40+ storage locations each year. SEMA conducts a 16-hour radiation safety conference for the Assistant Radiation Safety Officers from MoDOT who provide direct supervision over the safety program. SEMA provides each storage location with a radiation detection meter (CDV-700) that is calibrated and exchanged on an annual

basis. During FY'08, SEMA performed the required services, despite challenges presented by the high number of disasters that impacted the state.

## Radiological Instrument Maintenance and Calibration



**SEMA's Jim Kammerer** conducts radiological training and introduces the Ludlum 2241 detector during training for Callaway County first responders.

The Radiological Instrument Maintenance and Calibration (RIMC) program maintains and calibrates a wide range of radiation detection equipment to support preparedness and response efforts of local responders. The primary piece of equipment issued by this program is the CDV-700 Geiger counter, which has been used by Civil Defense since the 1950's. CDV-700s have been issued to nearly every county in Missouri. Over the past year, more than 80 Ludlum 2241 detectors have been provided to potential shelter locations and medical facilities which would be impacted by a nuclear power accident. The shop also calibrates the Canberra Ultra-Radiacs (area radiation detection instruments) for the Homeland Security Regional Response System.

## Earthquake Program

The Earthquake Program conducted its annual Earthquake Awareness Month Activities during February 2008. Events included Earthquake Awareness events at the St. Louis Science Center and Cape Girardeau Conservation Nature Center, a Non-Structural Mitigation Workshop for Hospitals in St. Louis, a Non-Structural Mitigation Workshop in Memphis, MO., a Structural Assessment



**Earthquake Awareness Field trip for local officials at a sand blow in New Madrid.**

& Visual Evaluation (SAVE) Coalition training class in Hillsboro, a “Reducing Earthquake Damage Through Mitigation” seminar at Washington University in St. Louis, and a one-day class and field trip about earthquakes for local/state officials in New Madrid.

Throughout the year the Earthquake Program Manager assists with training classes for the Structural Assessment and Visual Evaluation (SAVE) Coalition. During this time, nine classes were held, which trained or re-certified 246 inspectors. There are currently 708 SAVE inspectors (all volunteers) in Missouri. The Earthquake Program Manager distributed more than 1,000 earthquake brochures, fact sheets, Applied Technology Council-20 manuals to the public, government officials, and SAVE training class attendees. The Program Manager supports and serves as SEMA staff for the SAVE Coalition Board-which meets quarterly- and the Missouri Seismic Safety Commission, which met four times during this period..

The Earthquake Program Manager continues to be involved with FEMA’s multi-state Catastrophic Planning Project. Local planning workshops were held in Hannibal, Poplar Bluff and Sullivan, with the State Workshop taking place in May in Jefferson City. More than 300 local, state and federal emergency managers – among others – attended these events to learn about the State’s catastrophic event planning annex. The Program Manager assisted with the development of these scenario-driven workshops, as well as the coordination and operation of them.

Other key programs and events the Earthquake Program Manager was involved in included a Media Information Earthquake Workshop in Cape Girardeau, 4 Corners Emergency Management Conference in Branson, Heartland Kidney

Network Conference in Kansas City, Central U.S. Earthquake consortium’s “Disaster Medicine” class in Sikeston, and the St. Louis Citizen Corps Emergency Preparedness Conference in Chesterfield. The Earthquake Program Manager was also involved in planning for 2008 National Earthquake Conference in Seattle and in the continuation of the Saint Louis Area Earthquake Hazard Mapping Project.

## **The SAVE (Structural Assessment Visual Evaluation) Coalition**

The SAVE (Structural Assessment Visual Evaluation) Coalition program trains volunteers who conduct rapid post-disaster building inspections as a state resource for local jurisdictions. The Missouri Seismic Safety Commission and the Society of American Military Engineers are now SAVE Sponsoring Organizations. Others are: American Council of Engineering Companies-MO, MO Society of Professional Engineers, American Institute of Architects-MO, American Society of Civil Engineers-St. Louis, Structural Engineers Association of Kansas and Missouri, and the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute- New Madrid Post. The SAVE Board Chairman is David Weber S.E., Columbia; Statewide Coordinator is Dennis Kidwell, P.E., Kingdom City; and Training Coordinator is Theodore “Ted” Pruess, P.E., St. Louis.

## **Missouri Seismic Safety Commission (MSSC)**



**EARTHQUAKE Awareness Proclamation ceremony from left SEMA's EQ program manager Steve Besemer, Governor Matt Blunt and State Senator and MSSC member Rob Mayer of Dexter.**

The Missouri Seismic Safety Commission (MSSC) was created to

advise the Governor and State Legislature on earthquake preparedness activities and to provide earthquake outreach to citizens.

**MSSC Members and Representation:** Dr. Donald Landon, Springfield (American Red Cross), Art Bond, Saint Louis (Architecture), Michael Reilly, Saint Charles (Business), Dr. Phillip Gould, Richmond Heights (Electrical Engineering), James “Jack” Lakenan, Perryville (Emergency Management), Mark Hasheider, Cape Girardeau (Fire Protection), Dr. Jonathan D. “David” Rogers, Rolla (Geology), Jeffery Garnatz, Columbia (Insurance), Charles “Drew” Juden III, Sikeston (Local Government), Dr. Gregory Hempen, Saint Louis (Planning), Timothy Bonno, Ballwin (Public Utilities), Dr. Robert Hermann, Kirkwood (Seismology), Kenneth Berry, Chesterfield (Soils Engineering), and James Palmer, Kansas City (Structural Engineering). State Legislators appointed to the Commission are Senator Rob Mayer and Representative Billy Pat Wright, both of Dexter.



**State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) - SEMA cell working requests from local government officials.**

# Catastrophic (Earthquake) Planning Initiatives

The New Madrid Seismic Zone (NMSZ) and the Wabash Seismic Zone (WSZ) would impact the Central United Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC) States of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi. A catastrophic earthquake will disrupt pipeline supplies destined for the eastern United States; as well as destroy rail and highways impacting transportation across the entire country.

A series of local, state and federal catastrophic planning workshops were conducted throughout State FY2008 and FY2009. The goal is for all local, state and federal response plans to be interconnected to provide a unified emergency response to an earthquake.

The plans should identify shelter locations, evacuation routes, and compile a list of local and state resources. In the event of a NMSZ event, there are limited federal resources. Based on the local and state resource information, Missouri will know what resources to request immediately after a major earthquake.

## State's Catastrophic Plan Exercised in FY'07

Following Hurricane Katrina response, Governor Blunt approved Missouri's catastrophic response plan for a NMSZ earthquake event in February 2006. A full scale State Agency Exercise was conducted in June 2007 to test the state's plan. Over 90 local jurisdictions and numerous federal agencies participated in the State exercise. The earthquake exercise was conducted in conjunction with the Federal Spills of National Significance (SONS) exercise on the Mississippi River.

## Local Catastrophic Planning Workshops/Meetings

SEMA developed a catastrophic response template for Annex O for Local Emergency Operation Plans which mirrors the state's Catastrophic Response Plan. Initially the template was introduced to the 47 NMSZ counties. Workshops were held in Regions C (St. Louis) and E (Southeast Missouri) in October and in Region B (Northeast Missouri) in May for county and city officials to discuss Annex O including identifying local resources. The thrust of the workshops and one-on-one planning sessions was to make sure the state and local county catastrophic plans were compatible.



In State Fiscal Year 2009, SEMA's Earthquake Program Manager and a CUSEC Earthquake Planner met to facilitate county earthquake plans in all 114 counties and the City of St. Louis. Those planning meetings were conducted between August and December 2008.

## FEMA Region VII Catastrophic Planning Meeting

In May 2008, State Agencies met with their Federal Region VII counterparts during a catastrophic (earthquake) planning workshop in Jefferson City. The May workshop focused on meshing local and state plans with regional federal partners. Currently, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region VII in Kansas City is writing federal regional catastrophic plans to support the State of Missouri's earthquake response.

SEMA and several state agencies have assistance agreements with the other FEMA Region VII states – Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska. SEMA is also in the process of pre-scripting manpower and resource requests for Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), and assistance from the federal government through FEMA.



## April 18, 2008, Mt Carmel, IL 5.2 EQ Response

On Friday April 18, many areas of Missouri felt 5.2 magnitude earthquake, as well a 4.5 magnitude aftershock, in Mount Carmel in southeastern Illinois approximately 130 miles east of St. Louis along the Wabash Valley Seismic Zone. The USGS website "Did you feel it" received 38,000 hits on April 18, the day of the earthquake and 24,000 hits from Missouri citizens. The Governor's press releases issued preparedness or reassuring information to the public

According to Missouri's catastrophic plan, the 5.2 did not trigger a greater response from SEMA and most state agencies react at 6.0 per their plans. However, according to MoDOT's plan, bridge inspections begin at a 5.0. SEMA conducted a series of conference calls with state agencies, the 47 New Madrid Seismic Zone counties and federal partners. State Agencies were asked to use the event to review their plans and notification procedures. It also provided an opportunity to advise local governments to review their emergency earthquake plans

**ESF 1 – Transportation:** MoDOT activated minimally their EOC. The St. Louis District 6 began bridge assessments before the early morning commute using a pre-identified priority list of bridges. By 2 p.m. 2500 bridges and routes were inspected in District 3. The Sikeston District 1 completed all SEMO bridge and levees inspections by 4:00 pm.

**ESF 2 – Communications:** MoDOT reported cell phones and blackberries worked well during this event.

**ESF - 15 Public Affairs** - Press releases issued from Missouri, Illinois or Indiana did not conflict with each other. The Governor's office approved seven press releases by 2:00 p.m.

# Planning & Disaster Recovery Branch

The Planning & Disaster Recovery Branch Chief is responsible for the pre-disaster planning, damage assessments and local government disaster recovery after a disaster declaration.

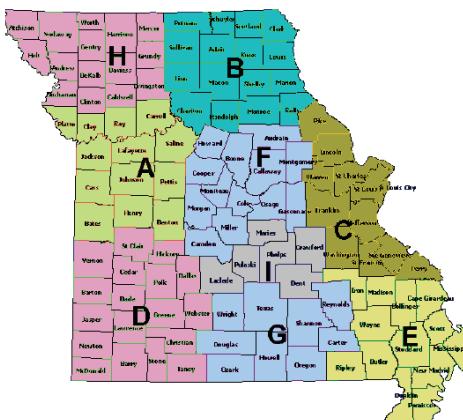
## Planning Section

The Planning Section is responsible for the State Emergency Operations Plan (All Hazards Plan including the Catastrophic Event – Earthquake – Annex) and the Statewide Area Coordinator Program. The branch provides planning guidance and assistance to State departments, and local governments developing and maintaining their operation plans addressing natural and manmade hazards.

The Planners develop and maintain the: State of Missouri Emergency Operations Plan (All Hazard Plan); State Catastrophic Event (Earthquake) Annex to the State Plan; Missouri All Hazard Emergency Planning Guidance; Update the State Hazard Analysis annually; Modify the Emergency Operations Plan and the Standard Operating Guides (SOG) to comply with the National Response Framework (NRF) and National Incident Management System (NIMS), and help local jurisdictions with NIMS compliance.

## Statewide Area Coordinator Program

There are Nine (9) Area Coordinators (ACs), who are the state's liaisons to the local jurisdictions for



emergency management activities. They assist the local jurisdictions in ALL aspects of emergency management including emergency operations plan



Above - SEMA Area F Coordinator Gayla Weber participates in a winter tabletop exercise with members of the Cooper County 911.

Below - SEMA Area D Coordinator Candy Adams and SEMA Exercise Officer AJ Lehmen (both standing) participate in a 4-corners EQ exercise in Branson.



development and revision, training and exercises. Additionally, they conduct quarterly meetings for local officials to discuss emergency management and homeland security related issues. The Area Coordinator regions mirror the Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop Areas.

These area coordinators: Review State Departments Emergency Operations Plans; Review 170 jurisdictions Local Emergency Operations Plans; Help local governments become compliant with NIMS (National Incident Management System); Average approximately 850 meetings (Local Emergency Planning Committee quarterly Emergency Management, homeland security, planning, and disaster related meetings) annually; Staff provide training and exercise support to jurisdictions in their regions; Assist local governments with Damage Assessments (both initial, and joint with federal and local officials); and staffing Disaster Recovery Centers for declared counties in their regions.

## Disaster Recovery Section

The Disaster Recovery Section works with local officials to support damage assessments in disaster-affected

jurisdictions, and help prepare the State's request for a federal declaration. The section is responsible for managing the federal declaration's Individuals and Households Program (IHP) and Public Assistance Program. Both programs are administered in accordance with established federal and State rules and regulations including the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 44 and



SEMA's Senior Planner Brenda Heidbreder coordinates joint federal/state/local damage assessment visits with SEMA staff Patrick Duncan, Steve Cheavens and Jim Pasley.

Public Law 93-288, as amended.

The Staff: before a disaster, conducts classes for state and local officials on damage assessment, contracting, cost documentation, debris management, local officials' role in a disaster, managing ongoing disaster, and the new Federal Public Assistance Pilot Program. During a disaster, staff conducts damage assessments with local officials. After a federal declaration, staff provided multiple local officials public assistance briefings for declared counties. The staff relocates to the Federal/State Joint Field Office (JFO) to manage the recovery operations; revises the State administrative plans for Public Assistance and the Individuals and Households Program (IHP) after every disaster; and provides rapid and efficient disbursement of disaster Public Assistance funds to local governments to rebuild damaged infrastructure after a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Currently, the Disaster Recovery staff is currently working the following **open** Federal Disaster Declarations for Public Assistance:

DR – 1403 (January 2002 Ice storm in 44 counties).

DR – 1463 (May 2003 Tornadoes in 64 counties).

DR – 1631 (March 2006 Tornadoes



Branch Chief Chuck May discusses winter storm response actions with representative from the PSC and FEMA's Mindy McDonald.

in 41 counties).

DR – 1635 (March/April 2006 Tornadoes in 3 counties).

DR – 1673 (November/December 2006 Winter Storms/Ice/Power Outages in 9 counties and the City of St. Louis).

DR – 1676 (January 2007 Winter Storms/Ice/Power Outages in Southwest Missouri in 35 counties and the City of St. Louis).

DR – 1708 (May 2007 Northwest Missouri Flooding in 30 counties).

DR – 1728 (August 2007 Southwest Flooding 2007 in 7 counties).

DR – 1736 (December 2007 Ice storm in 42 counties).

DR – 1742 (January Severe Storms and Tornadoes in 9 counties).

DR – 1748 (February 2008 Ice Storm in 18 counties).

DR – 1749 (March – May 2008 Flooding in 70 counties and the City of St Louis).

DR – 1773 (June – Aug 2008 Flooding in 60 counties and the City of St Louis).

**Note:** During the State Fiscal Year 2008, Missouri received seven major disaster declarations, one emergency disaster declaration, and two Small Business Administration disaster declarations. Those disasters accounted for over \$106 Million in public assistance funds, \$20 Million in Individual Assistance funds, and \$19 Million in Small Business Administration loans.

## Public Assistance Program

The Public Assistance Program helps repair or replace damaged public

facilities within a federally declared disaster area. Public assistance grants are provided on a cost-share basis, with percentages established in the State-Federal Agreement, and a federal share of no less than seventy-five (75) percent. Eligible applicants may include State agencies, local governments, and certain private, non-profit organizations. Federal funding is provided through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), in accordance with Public Law 93-288.

## Individual Assistance Program

The Individual Assistance Program provides state and federal assistance to individuals and families for uninsured losses in a federally declared disaster, as authorized by Public Law 93-288, as amended. Depending on the type of assistance, the grants are either seventy five (75) percent federally funded and twenty five (25) percent state funded, or 100% federally funded.



GIS Specialist Debbie Briedwell discusses technology issues with Area A Coordinator Maureen Burke during the Communications Conference in October.



Area I Coordinator Jim Pasley takes a break from calling local officials for current damage information during one of the many SEOC activations in the past year.



Public Assistance Program Manager Alan Prenger tabulates information prior to beginning joint damage assessments.



SEMA Director Ron Reynolds presents a 20 year award to Brenda Gerlach, who works in the Public Assistance section within SEMA.



Area E Coordinator Mark Winkler chats with Cape Girardeau EMD and Seismic Safety Commissioner at an Earthquake Awareness function.

## SEOC Activations Use ICS, ESF

Once the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) opens, Missouri follows the Incident Command System (ICS) structure for disaster response and recovery operations. A Governor's Executive Order placed the Director of Public Safety as the Incident Commander who oversees Operations, Planning and Intelligence Gathering Activities, Logistics, Finance Operations and works closely with Public Information.

SEMA works closely with State Agencies responders to the SEOC coordinating state resources to support local requests for assistance during both response and recovery operations. Missouri has established 17 different Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). State agencies may fit several different ESF Functions.

Photos illustrate the different ICS and ESF functions from several responses during the past year.



DPS Director and Incident Commander Mark James talks with SEMA's Tom Mohr.



The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is set up for ESF Functions. This photo shows the layout and state agency responders begin floor operations for the December Ice storm at 9 a.m. Sunday, December 9, 2008.



SEMA Operations Branch Chief John Campbell, SEMA's Chuck May, FEMA's Mindy McDaniel, SEMA's Randy Scrivner, MoDOT's Eileen Rackers and MSHP's Greg Kindle listen during a conference call with local officials to get a clearer picture of recovery operations needs.



Clockwise: Above SEMA's Planning section operates Planning and Intelligence functions during a SEOC activation. Pictured from left are Area B Coordinator Bob Bailey, Branch Chief Chuck May, and Administrative Support Diana Terrell. Above Logistics Support Dept. of Corrections and Office of Administration assist SEMA's Logistics Branch Chief Randy Scrivner far right. Above right: Fiscal functions are handled by SEMA's Christy Knipp and purchasing are handled by SEMA's Shelly Honse. Right: Operations functions are managed by SEMA's Ops Chief John Campbell. He is supported by Fiscal Branch Chief Tracy Farris during the Hurricane Gustav activation to provide sheltering for citizens from Louisiana.



# Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

The Missouri State Emergency Operations Plan is an All Hazard Response Plan, which incorporates the different Emergency Support Functions (ESF) into the disaster response and recovery operations. When the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is activated, State agency responders may participate in one or more of the following ESFs. The following is a brief description each function and the lead and support agencies as outlined in the SEOC Standard Operating Guide (SEOC-SOG).

## ESF#1 Transportation



Department of Transportation staff participate in a state agency exercise.

The responsibilities focus on transportation support and assistance following a disaster. Missouri Department of Transportation is the lead state agency. Support agencies are: the Missouri Office of Administration and the Departments of Conservation, Corrections, Natural Resources, Public Safety, National Guard, Highway Patrol, Water Patrol, and Elementary & Secondary Education. The Mo Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MoVOAD) is also provides support.

## ESF#2 Communications



Missouri State Highway Patrol Communications Officer during an exercise activation.

The responsibilities focus on identifying and using communications assets in support of disaster response and recovery. The Missouri State Highway Patrol is the lead state agency. Support agencies are: SEMA, Office of Administration and the Missouri Departments of Conservation, Corrections, Transportation, Natural Resources, Public Safety, Division of Fire Safety, and Water Patrol. The following volunteer organizations also support ESF#2 Civil Air Patrol, Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services, Amateur Radio Emergency Services, MoVOAD, and Missouri Army Military Affiliate Radio System.

## ESF#3 Public Works and Engineering

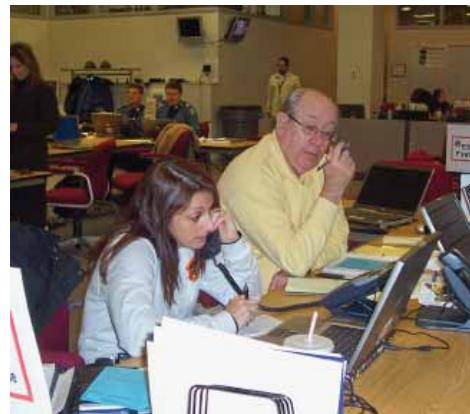


Department of Conservation is one of several Departments that assist SEMA's Brett Hendrix during the December ice storm activation with public works and engineering help.

Responsibilities focus on coordinating debris and wreckage clearance, structural inspections of damaged facilities, temporary repair of essential public facilities, demolition of unsafe structure, and the Structural Assessment and Visual Evaluation (SAVE) Coalition volunteer activities during a disaster. SEMA is the lead agency. The support agencies are Office of Administration, and the Missouri Departments of Conservation, Economic Development, Transportation, Natural Resources, Health & Senior Services and National Guard.

## ESF#4 Firefighting

Responsibilities include overall management of protecting citizens from the threat of fire, coordinating fire suppression,



Division of Fire Safety has the lead for fire fighting activities.

hazardous materials response, and search and rescue operations. The Division of Fire Safety is the lead state agency. The support agencies are the Missouri Departments of Conservation, Natural Resources, SEMA, Highway Patrol and National Guard.

## ESF#5 Emergency Management



SEMA has the lead for Emergency Management. From left National Guard's Col. Hagler, SEMA Director Ron Reynolds, Deputy Director Duane Nichols, and SEMA Volunteer Coordinator during Gustav sheltering operations over Labor Day '08 weekend.

The responsibilities include efficient management of State's resources for response and recovery efforts, collection, processing and dissemination of information, preparation of operations strategies and plan, preparation of damage needs and assessments, coordination of local, state and federal resources for response and recovery and coordinating with the Federal ESF#5 Lead Agency counterpart at FEMA. SEMA is the state lead agency. All Missouri Departments, Agencies and Offices have support roles.

## **ESF#6 Mass Care, Housing and Human Services**



Above: Department of Social Services Staff during a state exercise activation. Below Departments of Social Services, Mental Health and the Red Cross discuss December ice storm sheltering operations at the SEOC.



Responsible for coordinating mass care, housing and human services activities for response and recovery, coordinating non-medical mass care activities, short and long term housing needs, and victim related recovery efforts, donations management and coordinate volunteer activities. The Department of Social Services is the lead state agency. Support agencies include the Missouri Departments of Health & Senior Services, Agriculture, Corrections, Elementary and Secondary Education, Mental Health, Natural Resources, High Education, and National Guard. The following volunteer organizations also support ESF#6 MoVOAD, Disaster Recovery Partnership, Citizens Corps and the Missouri Funeral Home Directors Assn.

## **ESF#7 Resource Support**

The responsibilities include efficient management of available State resources, standard system for requesting additional resources within the state or through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), coordinated resources and provide logistical support to all ESFs, and coordinated the Federal ESF#7



Department of Conservation Glenda Verslues and Natural Resources Daniela Heppard work on Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) requests to other states during an exercise.

lead – US General Service Administration. SEMA is the state lead agency. All Missouri Departments, agencies, and offices have support roles.

## **ESF#8 Health and Medical Operations**



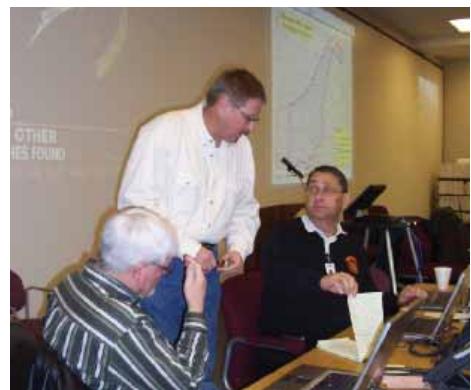
Above: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services Director Jane Drummond (standing) observes department responder during an exercise. Below Michelle Zeilman works to fulfill local health requests during the March statewide flooding.



Responsible for coordinating Public Health and Disaster Health services, management and distribution of Strategic National Stockpile and of deceased and mortuary services, coordinate mental, behavioral and environmental health sciences, welfare for elderly and special needs populations, and provide oversight for licensed facilities. The Department of Health and Senior Services is the lead state agency. Support agencies include the

Missouri Departments of Mental Health, Social Services, Agriculture, Corrections, Public Safety, SEMA, Highway Patrol, Water Patrol, Fire Safety, National Guard, and Transportation. The Missouri Funeral Home Directors Assn and the MoVOAD also support this ESF.

## **ESF#9 Search and Rescue**



State Fire Marshall Randy Cole works with Regional Fire Mutual Aid Coordinators on rescue missions during the March floods.

Responsibilities include coordinating urban search and rescue missions (locating, extracting and providing medical assistance to victims), and non-urban search and rescue missions (locating missing persons, downed aircraft, and providing medical assistance to victims). SEMA is the lead state agency. The support agencies include the Missouri Departments of Conservation, Corrections, Transportation, Natural Resources, Public Safety, Fire Safety, Highway Patrol, Water Patrol, and National Guard. The Civil Air Patrol and MoVOAD also support this ESF.

## **ESF#10 Hazardous Materials and Radiological Support**

The responsibilities include coordinating hazardous materials response and radiological support activities. This includes coordinating response regional response to a hazardous materials event before, during or after a major disaster; and coordinating consequence management for regional hazardous materials release with a regional impact requiring an interjurisdictional response. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources is the lead agency. The support agencies include



DNR's Larry Lehman and Brad Harris work on HazMat issues during the March floods.

the Missouri Departments of Agriculture, Health & Senior Services, Transportation, Public Safety, Fire Safety, Highway Patrol, Water Patrol and SEMA.

## ESF#11 Agriculture



Dept. of Agriculture staff respond to requests during the state SNS exercise.

Responsibilities include control and eradication of highly contagious and or economically devastating animal and or plant disease outbreaks, assurance of food safety and food security, protection of agricultural resources. The Missouri Department of Agriculture is the lead agency. The support agencies include the Governor's Office and the Missouri Departments of Conservation, Economic Development, Health & Senior Services, Transportation, Mental Health, Natural Resources, Public Safety, National Guard, SEMA, Highway Patrol, and Water Patrol. The MoVOAD also supports this ESF.

## ESF#12 Energy



PSC and DNR- Energy work on power and gas issues during the December ice storm.

Responsibilities include maintaining communication with utility

representatives to determine response and recovery needs, provide sufficient power and fuel supplies to other functions during response and recovery, coordinate with major fuel and energy suppliers to ensure energy needs are met during response and recovery. The Missouri Department of Economic Development is the lead agency. Support agencies include the Office of Administration and the Missouri Departments of Natural Resources, Agriculture, Transportation, Conservation, Corrections, National Guard and SEMA.

coordinating recovery, mitigation and economic stabilization activities. SEMA is the lead agency. The support agencies include all Missouri Departments, Agencies and Offices, as well as the following volunteer organizations – Missouri Funeral Directors Assn, MoVOAD, Disaster Recovery Partnership, Citizen Corps and Civil Air Patrol.

## ESF#15 External Affairs (Public Information)

## ESF#13 Public Safety and Security



Dept. of Public Safety staffers from Highway Patrol and Water Patrol during March floods.

The responsibilities include maintaining law and order, traffic control, crowd control, security of critical infrastructure, facilities and critical resources. The Missouri Department of Public Safety is the lead agency. The support agencies include the Missouri Departments of Attorney General, Conservation, Corrections, Natural Resources, Highway Patrol, National Guard, Fire Safety, Liquor Control and Water Patrol.

## ESF#14 Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization



SEMA's Dennis Helton and Keith Russell work on supporting shelters and donations for long-term recovery with Dante Gliniecki during the Hurricane Gustav Shelter ops in September, 2008.

The responsibilities include



Communications professionals from Highway Patrol, Social Services, Health, and Public Safety manage JIC in Pandemic exercise.

Responsibilities include issuing emergency public information and protective action guidance, media and community relations. The Department of Public Safety is the lead agency. All Missouri Departments, Agencies and Offices support this ESF.

## ESF#16 Military Support



Guard supplemented March flooding ops.

The Missouri National Guard is responsible for providing military-controlled human and material resources for response and recovery, supporting other ESF functions, coordinates missions with the US Dept of Defense.

## ESF#17 Animal Protection

This ESF for pet rescue, evacuation and sheltering for the state of Missouri is currently under development.

# Disaster Declaration Process

## Local Response

All disasters begin with a local response. City and County resources are used to respond locally to the disaster. Citizens should report their damages to their City/County Emergency Management Director (EMD) or City/County officials

## Local Government Requests Assistance

If a City's or a County's response capabilities are overwhelmed, local officials may officially request assistance. City and County officials are encouraged to submit damage information to the SEMA disaster website or by fax to the State Emergency Operations Center. Cities should also provide their damage information to the County.

## State Emergency Declaration

Local disaster information is sent to the Governor's office. Based on the information, the Governor may issue an Executive Order, which allows state agency resources to assist local governments. For example, the Missouri State Highway Patrol may be requested to help with security issues. SEMA's Statewide Volunteer Coordinator works directly with volunteer organizations to help disaster victims.

## Joint Damage Assessments

The Governor may request a Federal/State Joint Damage Assessment. **Damage information (private property, business losses, and public infrastructure damages) must be collected by local officials. The County must request a Joint Damage Assessment visit.** During the visit, the team tours, collects and analyzes the damage information. The information is submitted to the Governor. The damage assessment team members include SEMA, FEMA, and SBA and local officials. Local officials **must** be prepared to show all identified damages to the team(s).

## Requesting a Presidential Disaster Declaration

If the Governor asks the President for a Major Disaster Declaration, the request is submitted through FEMA Region VII in Kansas City. The Regional office reviews the Governor's request, makes a recommendation, and then submits the

request to FEMA Headquarters and the Department of Homeland Security officials in Washington. The President makes the decision on the Governor's request.

## If the Request is Denied

The Governor may appeal the decision. He has 30-days to provide additional **new** information to the original request for re-consideration.

## President Approves Disaster Request

Depending on the State's request, the Federal disaster declaration may make assistance available to individuals & families, businesses, political jurisdictions, and/or certain private non-profit organizations located in declared jurisdictions that suffered eligible disaster related damages. The primary federal assistance programs are Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation, Small Business Administration disaster loans, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture for agricultural disasters.

## Individual Assistance

Helps individuals and households in declared counties begin the recovery process after a disaster. Individual Assistance programs include: Temporary Housing, Emergency Living Expenses, Individuals & Households Program, Minimum Essential Repairs, Disaster Unemployment, and other programs. Businesses may apply to the SBA for low-interest economic impact disaster loans. **Citizens and businesses have 30 days after the declaration is issued to register for assistance either by telephone or the internet.**

## Public Assistance

Helps reimburse local, county, and state governments, and certain private, non-profit organizations in declared counties for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and repair/replacement of damaged public infrastructure. Public Assistance is divided into different types and categories of eligible expenses and work: Emergency Work or Permanent Work. Emergency Work includes debris removal and emergency protective measures. Permanent Work categories include: Roads and Bridges, Water Control

Facilities, Buildings and Equipment, Utilities, and Parks, Recreational Facilities and Other Items.

## Public Assistance Disaster Briefings for Local Officials

SEMA conducts Public Assistance Briefings to explain to local officials: the Public Assistance Program policies and procedures, how Project Worksheets are prepared and the reimbursement processes and procedures. **Local Officials have 30 days** from the date of the disaster Declaration to submit a Request for Public Assistance to the State Emergency Management Agency.



## Mitigation Projects

After a Presidential Disaster Declaration, Missouri receives an additional 20 percent of the Federal share of the combined total uninsured disaster expenditures for use in local mitigation projects.